



CIVIC AFFAIRS

CITY OF LEICESTER
1939-40

CIVIC AFFAIRS

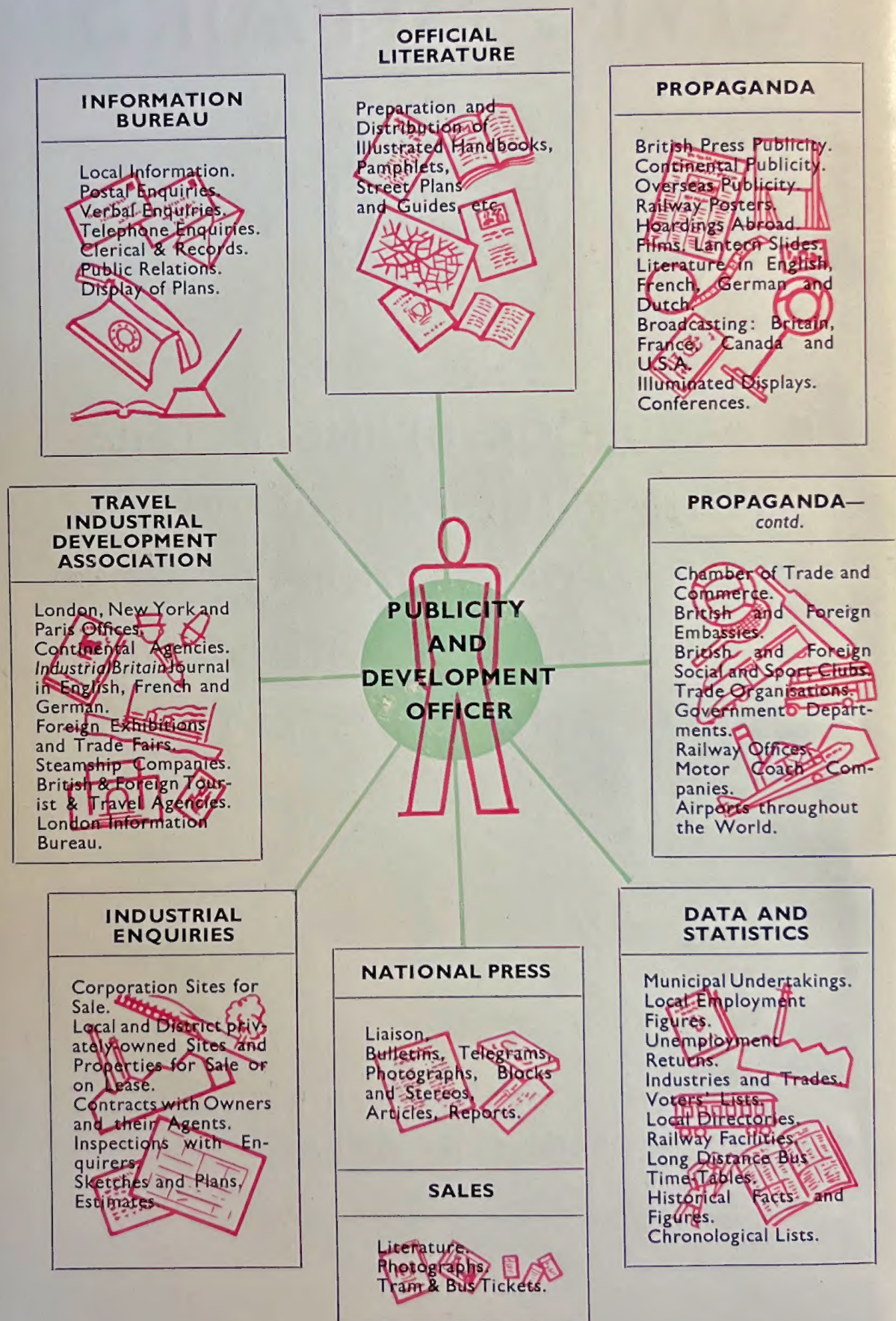


A HANDBOOK GIVING DETAILS
OF THE PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES
OF THE CORPORATION OF THE
CITY OF LEICESTER WITH SPECIAL
CHARTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

ISSUED BY THE CITY OF LEICESTER PUBLICITY
AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

INFORMATION BUREAU—29 HORSEFAIR STREET

ORGANISATION & ACTIVITY CHART . . .



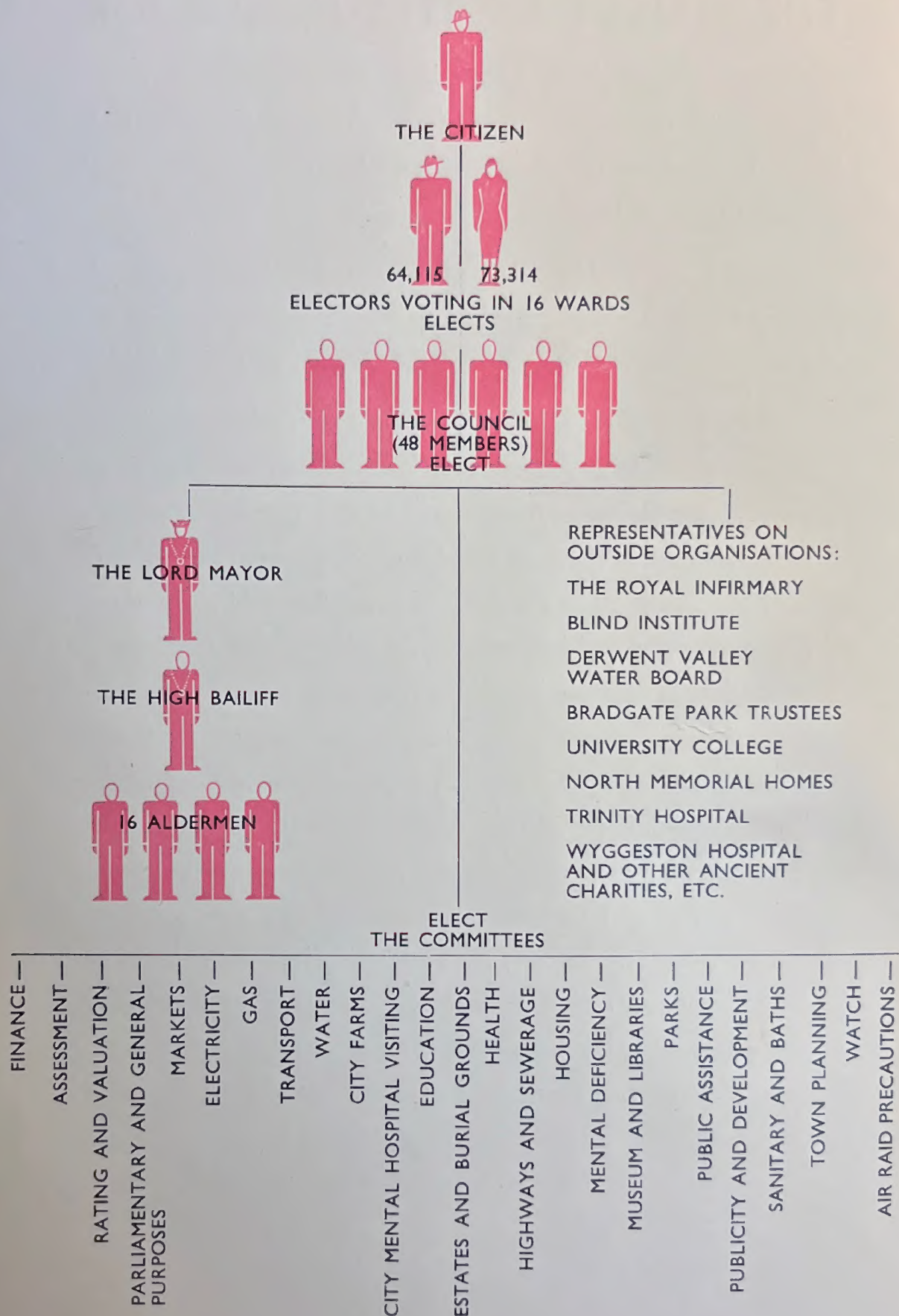
THE OBJECT OF THIS HANDBOOK

is to interest the people of Leicester in the government of their own city. In a time of increasing expenditure on the Municipal Services it is to be expected that they are more likely to be conscious of its expense than its benefits.

The following quotation is a fitting introduction to this handbook, which it is hoped may lead to a fuller appreciation by the citizens of Leicester of the work of the Council on their behalf.

“Something like a ninth of the whole national income is dispensed by the local authorities of the country; while in many towns the employees of the Council and their dependents number perhaps a tenth of the local population. The services provided by the Municipality affect the lives and happiness of the community in a direct, vital and intimate way. Civilised life as we know it would be not only intolerable but impossible without the ceaseless activity of the local authorities in maintaining the highways, administering the police forces, providing education and public health services, inspecting and building houses, relieving destitution, supplying gas, water, electricity and transport, maintaining fire brigades and public baths, libraries and recreation grounds, and accepting responsibility, in short, for all the necessities and amenities of a municipal character which we have come to regard as indispensable elements in our complex and highly organized society”.—*W. A. Robson.*

HOW YOUR VOTE OPERATES.



THE GOVERNMENT OF LEICESTER

THE chart "How your vote operates" illustrates the machinery of Leicester's Municipal Government so far as the elected representatives are concerned. Each of the sixteen Wards has three Councillors, one of whom retires each November. The sixteen Aldermen are elected by the Councillors. Eight of the Aldermen will retire for re-election in 1940 and eight three years later.

THE LORD MAYOR

The Lord Mayor presides at the meetings of the Council. During his year of office he is Chief Magistrate and usually presides over one of the weekly benches of city Magistrates. His duties are largely of a social character and by his presence he honours the functions he attends as Chief Citizen speaking as the representative of the citizens as a whole. He receives a yearly allowance of £1,000, and is granted a further allowance to extend Civic Hospitality to Deputations. He has rooms at the Town Hall and the Museum.

THE HIGH BAILIFF

The Lord Mayor is accompanied on ceremonial occasions by the High Bailiff. The office has little connection with Local Government in its modern form, though of great antiquity.

The High Bailiff is responsible for summoning the Juries for the Assizes and, with the Lord Mayor, attends upon the Judge at the opening of the Assizes.

HOW THE COUNCIL FUNCTIONS

The business of the Council is transacted at meetings which are held in the Town Hall at 5 p.m. on the last Tuesday in each month. Meetings are held at other times for special purposes; the Rate Estimates are considered at the Special Meeting in March. The Meeting for the election of the Lord Mayor is held at 12 o'clock on November 9th. Meetings are sometimes called at other times when occasion demands. Unless the Council is in private session, which seldom occurs, the public are admitted to the Gallery to watch the proceedings.

THE IMPORTANCE OF COMMITTEES

The principal business of the Council Meeting is the discussion of the reports of the Committees. When a proposal reaches the Council, it has usually been under consideration by the Committee concerned for some time. Much of the business of the Committees is routine, but when proposals involving large sums of money, or important matters of principle are concerned, full reports are prepared by the official concerned, and where necessary, information is

obtained from other cities. The Committee's recommendations are then submitted to the Council for approval or otherwise.

CO-OPTATIVE MEMBERS

On certain Committees of the Council, members can be co-opted, where there is the need for specialised knowledge or for other purposes.

Valuable service is rendered by these members on the Assessment Committee, Education Committee, Health Committee, Museum and Libraries Committee, and the Public Assistance Committee.

CHIEF OFFICERS

Whilst the elected representatives of the city are responsible to the electors for the policy of the Council, the Chief Officers of the city control the administration of the various departments, under the direction of the Chairmen of the Committees. The Chief Officers of the City appointed by the Council are:

The Town Clerk, Clerk of the Peace, Coroner, City Treasurer, City Surveyor, Chief Constable, Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent of the City Mental Hospital, Director of Education, Engineers and Managers of Gas Works, Waterworks, Electricity and Transport Departments.

Other Officers include the Public Assistance officer, Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, Public Lighting Engineer, the Housing Architect, Director of Museum, Art Gallery and Libraries, Superintendents of Cleansing Dept., Cemeteries, Markets, Parks and Recreation Grounds, and the City Development Officer.

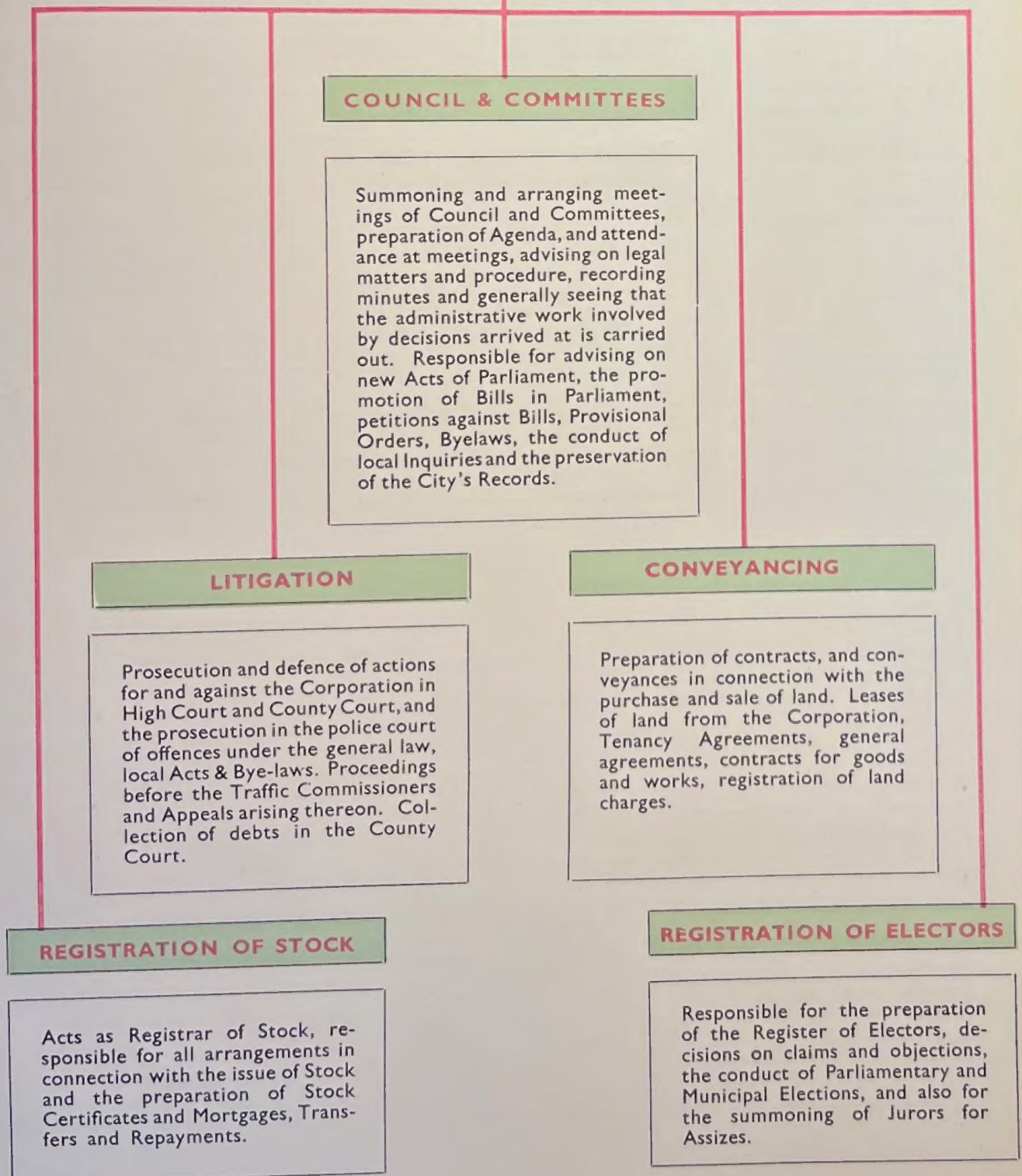
In order to illustrate the diversity and importance of the responsibilities of the Chief Officers and the work of their department, these have, in several instances, been set out in the form of "activity charts". The duties of other Officers can well be judged by a survey of the activities of the departments under their charge.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

The increasing responsibilities of the Council is reflected in the growth of the staffs in all departments. Local Government Officers, both as individuals and through their professional organisations, fully appreciate the importance of an efficient Municipal Service. The growth in numbers has been parallel with the raising of the standard of qualifications.

The Leicester City Council has shown its appreciation of the value of the services of its Officers by contributing to the Superannuation Fund and the institution of a Grading Scheme for Salaries. The wages and conditions of the non-professional workers have been agreed in negotiation with the appropriate Trade Unions and other bodies concerned.

TOWN CLERK & CLERK TO THE VISITING COMMITTEE OF THE CITY MENTAL HOSPITAL LEGAL ADVISER TO THE COUNCIL



ANALYSIS OF RATEABLE PROPERTY AT 1st APRIL, 1938.

HOUSES

	RATEABLE VALUE NOT OVER £5	RATEABLE VALUE OVER £5 BUT NOT OVER £10	RATEABLE VALUE OVER £10 BUT NOT OVER £13	RATEABLE VALUE OVER £13 BUT NOT OVER £15	RATEABLE VALUE OVER £15 BUT NOT OVER £20	
No. of Assessments	1,232	26,845	16,354	7,880	10,343	
Rateable Value	£5,747	£236,383	£190,437	£112,165	£181,372	
Percentage	2.9	11.77	9.48	5.59	9.03	
	RATEABLE VALUE OVER £20 BUT NOT OVER £25	RATEABLE VALUE OVER £25 BUT NOT OVER £30	RATEABLE VALUE OVER £30 BUT NOT OVER £40	RATEABLE VALUE OVER £40 BUT NOT OVER £50	RATEABLE VALUE OVER £50 BUT NOT OVER £100	RATEABLE VALUE OVER £100
No. of Assessments	4,977	3,059	1,627	745	892	139
Rateable Value	£113,275	£94,859	£58,262	£33,643	£57,798	£19,536
Percentage	5.63	4.23	2.90	1.68	2.88	.97

OTHER PROPERTIES

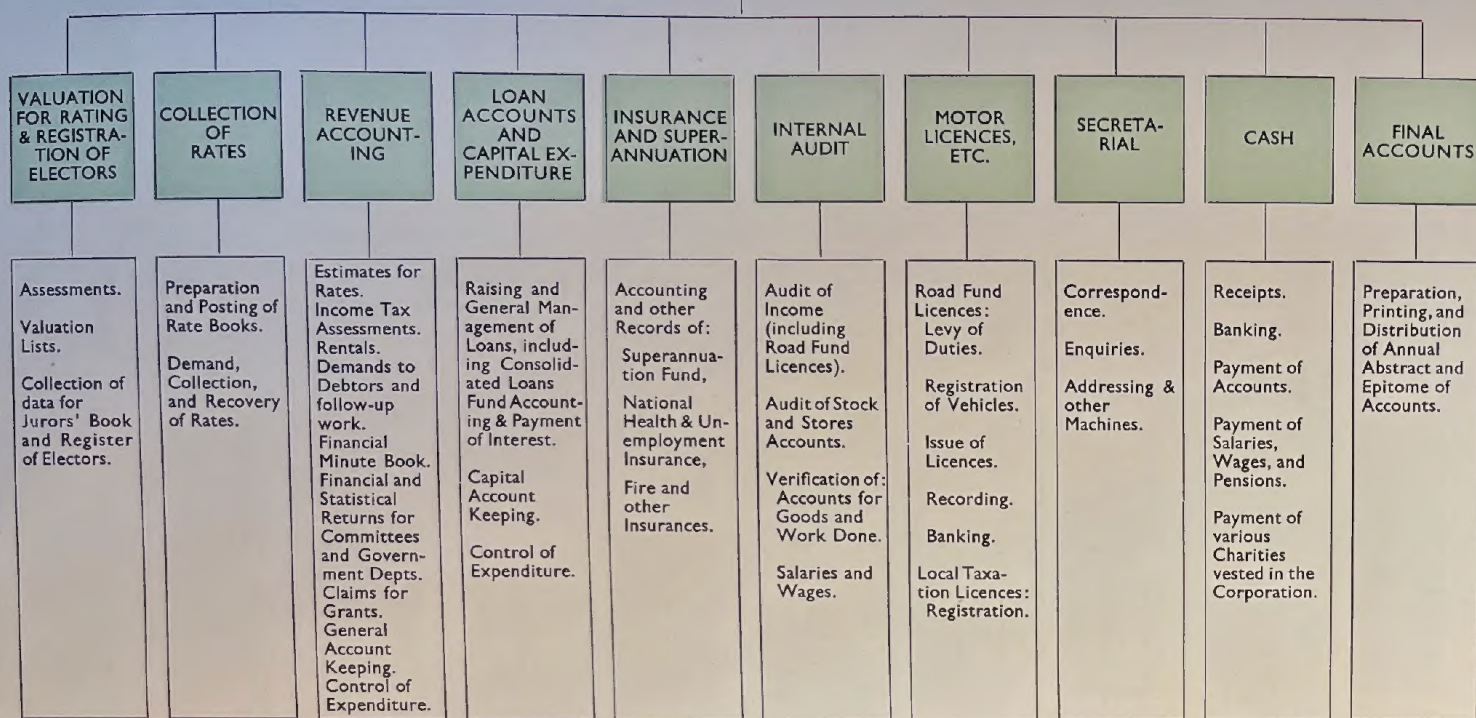
HOUSES AND RETAIL SHOPS		RETAIL SHOPS	GOVERNMENT PROPERTY		PROPERTY OCCUPIED BY THE CORPORATION	
			RATEABLE (Telephone and Telegraph Wires)	NOT RATEABLE (But upon which Contributions are Paid in Lieu of Rates)	Offices, Baths, Hospitals, Schools, etc.	Transport, Water, Elec- tricity, Gas, Markets & Cemetery undertakings
No. of Assessments	4,292	1,235	10	31	222	101
Rateable Value	£129,216	£179,123	£544	£9,833	£85,244	£142,783
Percentage	6.43	8.92	.03	.49	4.56	7.11
	FACTORIES WORKSHOPS MILLS	RAILWAYS AND CANALS	AGRICULTURAL LAND AND BUILDINGS	OFFICES	WAREHOUSES	BANKS
No. of Assessments	1,889	27	Nil	1,078	775	46
Rateable Value	£99,012	£2,720	Nil	£56,167	£66,282	£10,958
Percentage	4.98	.14	Nil	2.80	3.30	.55
	THEATRES CINEMAS BILLIARD HALLS, ETC.	SOCIAL AND OTHER CLUBS OR INSTITUTIONS	SPORTS GROUNDS	LICENSED PREMISES	CHURCHES AND CHAPELS	HOSPITALS NURSING HOMES AND DISPENSARIES
No. of Assessments	51	116	54	574	Nil	17
Rateable Value	£18,818	£10,792	£4,608	£50,883	Nil	£2,649
Percentage	.94	.54	.23	2.58	Nil	.13
	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE & SCHOOLS other than COUNCIL SCHOOLS	GARAGES	ADVERTISING STATIONS	YARDS, STABLES SHEDS, ETC.	NON AGRICULTURAL LAND	MISCELLANEOUS
No. of Assessments	97	1,656	431	463	74	35
Rateable Value	£2,466	£29,007	£2,861	£8,330	£596	£2,219
Percentage	.12	1.44	.12	.41	.03	.11

No. of Assessments	RATEABLE VALUE	
	Amount	Percentage
74,093	£1,093,477	54.45
13,274	£914,711	45.55
87,367	£2,008,188	100.00

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITY CHART

CITY TREASURER
Financial Advice and Control

CITY TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT . .



WHERE IT CAME FROM



*GOVERNMENT GRANTS
IN AID OF:—

	s.	d.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES GENERALLY	2	4 ³ / ₄
EDUCATION	3	4 ³ / ₄
HOUSING	10	1 ¹ / ₄
POLICE	6	3 ³ / ₄
MISCELLANEOUS	1	1 ¹ / ₂
	7	4

WHERE IT WENT

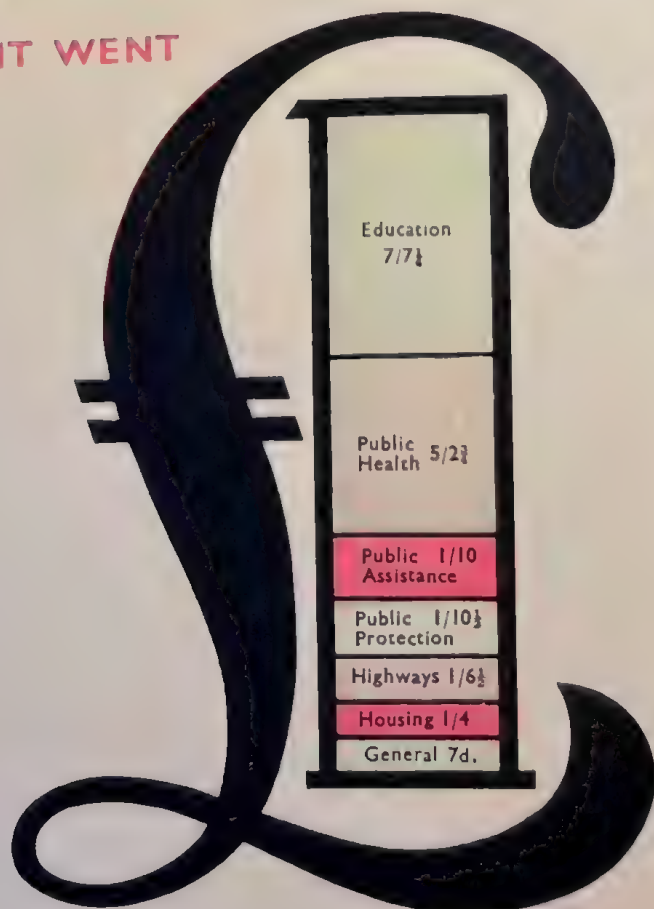
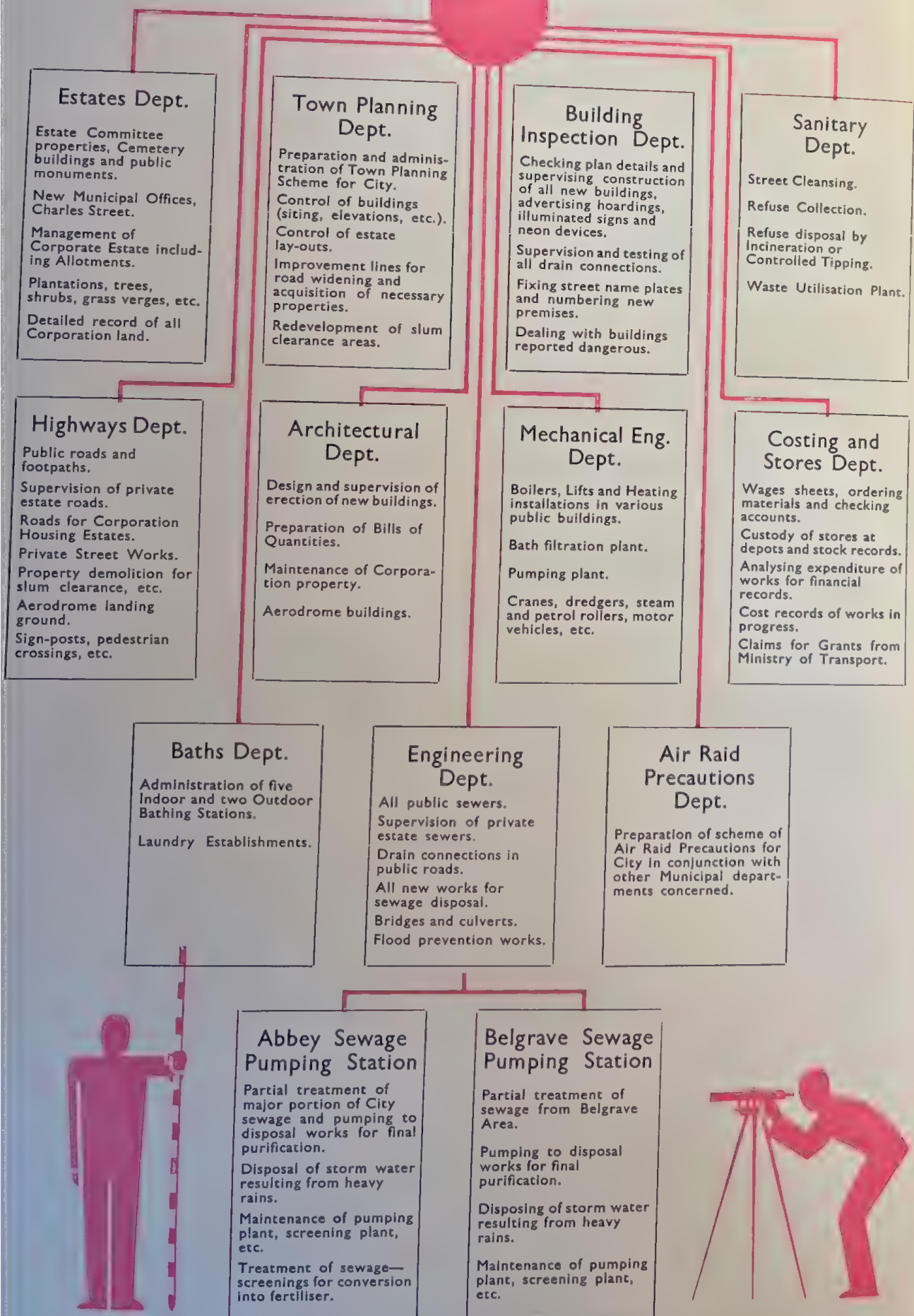


CHART SHOWING ACTIVITIES OF CITY SURVEYOR'S DEPT.

CITY SURVEYOR



CENTRAL RING ROAD

In connection with the redevelopment of areas demolished under slum clearance schemes, it was decided to establish round the central area of the city a road of even greater dimensions than the 85 feet wide Charles Street and linking up with this thoroughfare at either end, the object being to divert through traffic from the centre of the city and the principal shopping streets and business administrative areas, thus obviating widening schemes through the most expensive portions of the city. Whilst affording this relief the centre of the city remains within easy access from this thoroughfare, its shortest distance being 215 yards from the Clock Tower.

The length of the Central Ring Road will be 2.20 miles and the road is to be constructed to a width of 100 feet with dual carriageways, allowing for three lanes of traffic in each direction, a 10 feet central verge as a dividing strip, and two 15 feet footways. The verge will be planted with a hedge and shrubs, small trees being utilised to relieve the monotony.



IMPRESSION OF PROPOSED 100 FEET CENTRAL RING ROAD

CITY OF LEICESTER

TOWN PLANNING

CENTRAL AREA



CENTRAL AREA PROPOSALS

A.T. GOOSEMAN, M. Inst. C.E.
CITY ENGINEER & SURVEYOR,
LEICESTER MAY 1937

CAR PARK & OMNIBUS STATION

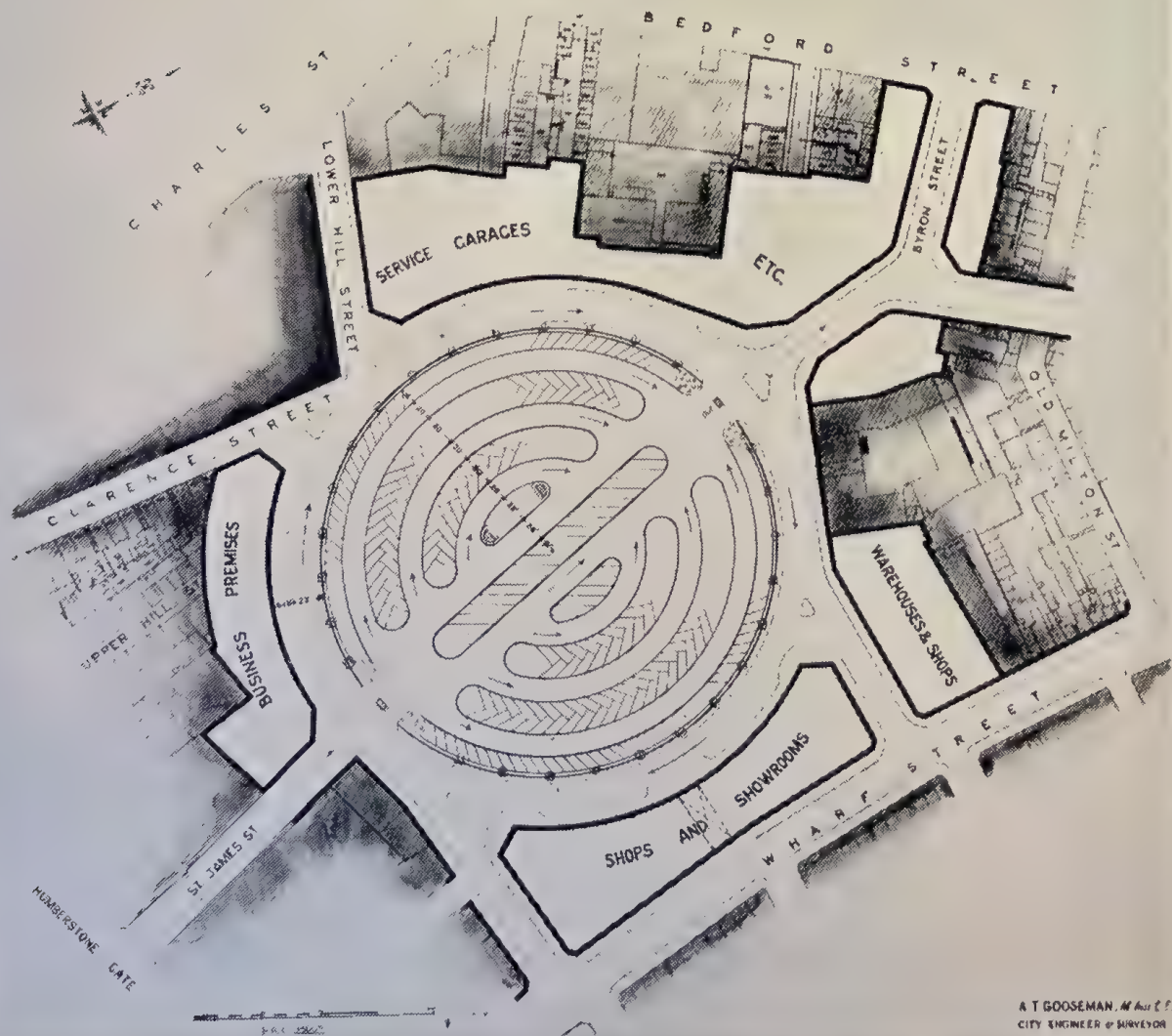
AN Omnibus station will be established at the corner of Abbey Street.

Twelve platforms are to be provided, 20 feet apart, which will permit of a duplicate bus service being run, and provision is suggested for the erection of a large waiting hall, cafe, kiosk, office and store rooms, and conveniences; and over one-third of each platform a canopy is to be erected.

To the north-east of the Clock Tower, and lying centrally between four main roads, it has been possible to establish a large central car park on an area of approximately 3 acres, for the accommodation at peak times of 400 cars. Additional land is also being acquired in order to obtain satisfactory redevelopment round the car park.

CITY OF LEICESTER

PROPOSED CAR PARK



PROPOSED CAR PARK SHOWING ACCESS FROM FOUR MAIN ROADS



NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES, CHARLES STREET.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES

A COMMITTEE was established in 1926 to consider the question of the centralisation of the whole of the administrative offices of the city. After careful consideration it was decided that the provision of a Civic Centre was inadvisable in view of the heavy financial commitments of the Corporation and a scheme of suggested alterations at the existing Town Hall was adopted.

This scheme of alterations involved the provision of new Police Headquarters on Corporation land in Charles Street and the removal of the Education Department to new buildings in Newarke Street, to enable suitable accommodation to be provided in the Town Hall for the staffs of the Town Clerk, City Surveyor and City Treasurer, Council Chamber, Lord Mayor's Parlour and the Courts.

In 1930 the Leicester City Council considered a proposal to centralise the Electricity, Rates, Motor Licence, Valuation, and the Housing Departments, and to erect new offices on the present Charles Street site between Rutland Street and Halford Street. These offices are now occupied.

The City of Leicester owns considerably more than half its total acreage. Large areas are used for Housing Estates, Farms, Hospitals and Institutions, Parks and Playing Fields. Approximately some 2,300 acres of land and property is controlled and managed by the Estate and Burial Grounds Committee. This area includes 668 acres of land for the purpose of allotment gardens, of which 546 acres are leased to Allotment Societies.

The four cemeteries in the city cover an area of 122 acres, and approximately 1,230 acres are used for agricultural and grazing purposes.

The Town Hall and Municipal Offices with many other buildings and open spaces make up the remainder.



CHARLES STREET BEFORE IMPROVEMENT



MAIN ENTRANCE HALL, CHARLES STREET OFFICES

RECENT ROAD IMPROVEMENTS



SAFFRON LANE SHOWING RAILWAY BRIDGE



CHARLES STREET

MELTON ROAD IMPROVEMENT

THIS scheme provided for the widening of Melton Road for a distance of 1,700 yards from the Tram terminus to the New City Boundary.

In general the width is 120 feet and consists of two 22 feet carriage-ways, one 23 feet central grass reservation, two 9 feet cycle tracks and 10 feet tarmacadam footpaths, with grass verges between all cycle tracks. Where the proposed Ring Road and other Town Planning Roads are scheduled to be constructed in the future provision has been made for roundabout systems.

The question of planting shrubs and trees was carefully considered in conjunction with the Roads' Beautifying Association and the final scheme embodies the layout of shrubs and trees in groups so as to present a natural effect when these have matured. Shrubs are planted together with trees in the central grass reservation which will minimise glare from headlights; trees are also planted along the side verges.



DUAL CARRIAGE WAY, MELTON ROAD

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS EXTENSIONS

THE Sewage Works is an extensive undertaking and combines with its function of sewage purification a large farming concern. The sewage purification works are situated at Beaumont Leys and cover an area of some 2,000 acres.

Leicester lies in a basin and these works are situated on the uplands which surround the city. Consequently the sewerage system is so designed that the sewage gravitates to points whence it can be pumped to Beaumont Leys for treatment.

Since the inception of the present works in 1891 their history has been one of expansion consistent with the increase in population and high standards of purity set by the Ministry of Health.

In 1906 improvements increasing the capacity of the works were carried out and sedimentation tanks and bacteria beds were added.

Eighteen years elapsed before another scheme was sanctioned by the Ministry of Health for the extension and improvement of the works. This was a major undertaking and cost £640,000. It was projected in 1924 and completed in 1930.

Radical changes were brought about by this scheme; electrical pumping was introduced at the Pumping Station and the pumping capacity of the Abbey Pumping Station was nearly doubled. Underground storm water tanks were constructed at this station through which all drainage in excess of the amount which has to be pumped to Beaumont Leys Works for purification passes and is given treatment before entering the river.

The Valley Works were also constructed at this time with the object of purifying some $3\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons of sewage by a system of sedimentation tanks and percolating filters which superseded the existing method of irrigation of sewage on land.

Modern conditions require that sewage works shall be compact and free from unpleasant odour associated with a sewage farm.

A few years ago the Beaumont Leys Farm was well removed from the town. The growth of the city in this direction, however, demands that the future policy of sewage disposal shall envisage the time when building development will encircle the farm. The proposed extensions to the sewage disposal works have been designed with this in mind.

A plant increasing the dry weather flow capacity of the works by 1,000,000 gallons per day has been designed on what is known as the partial activated sludge principle of sewage purification. This process will purify in tanks and filters, occupying a comparatively small space, a quantity of sewage which, if dealt with by the existing methods, would require many acres of land to effect the same degree of purification.

The stage of the process from which the plant derives its name is one during which the sewage is maintained in a state of agitation by blowing through it minute bubbles of air. It is a process, too, which operates without offensive odour. The scheme is a large experiment upon the results of which will depend the future policy of sewage disposal at Leicester.

The by-product of any artificial method of sewage purification is sewage sludge and the disposal of this sludge is one of the difficulties which confront the Engineer and Chemist. Where there is plenty of land available the sludge can be run into lagoons, dried and afterwards ploughed into the land upon which a cycle of crops is grown.

The modern method, however, is to ferment or digest sludge in large tanks. The process is carried on without smell and after about thirty days the sludge is converted into a harmless substance which can be dried and disposed of without nuisance.

Sludge digestion also produces a by-product in the form of a very useful gas which can be used for heat and power at the sewage works.

It is proposed to introduce this process at the works and the scheme will deal with about one quarter of the sludge produced; the gas evolved being used to heat the sludge to a temperature which it is found hastens the process of digestion.

The scheme is the forerunner of a larger undertaking intended to deal with the whole of the sludge produced and will contribute towards the ideal odourless purification of sewage within a greatly reduced area from that at present required.

Acknowledgments are due to the Institute of Municipal and County Engineers for their co-operation in lending a number of pictorial blocks of Leicester.

COLLECTIONS OF HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE

QUARTER ENDING	TOTALS			
	1935-6	1936-7	1937-8	1938-9
	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS
WEST HUMBERSTONE DESTRUCTOR	20,296	19,145	17,743	18,179
MILL LANE DESTRUCTOR	19,044	14,805	13,501	16,161
NEDHAM STREET DESTRUCTOR	12,798	12,243	1,697	
LERO DESTRUCTOR	7,707			
BRAUNSTONE TIP	14,016	26,221	12,875	6,659
BARKBY LANE TIP		4,103	14,625	
AYLESTONE TIP			12,282	4,231
KNIGHTON TIP			7,961	13,403
THURMASTON TIP				13,333
COALPIT LANE TIP				3,781
BIRSTALL TIP				984
OTHER TIPS		1,259		
CONTRACTORS	582			
TOTAL WEIGHT	74,443	77,776	80,684	76,731

RUBBISH AND DIRT

How to get rid of the rubbish that is produced every day in every house, shop, office, and factory is one of those minor but inescapable problems that arises in the managing of a great city. The importance of an organised system of refuse disposal is shown by the fact that last year 76,731 tons of rubbish were collected in Leicester.

Forty-five per cent of this enormous quantity was disposed of at the two destructors, West Humberstone and Mill Lane. By no means all of it went to waste, since 25,660 square yards of paving flags are produced in a year at the West Humberstone destructor from incinerated material. Many tons of scrap metal and waste paper are compressed and sold at each destructor, and fish and meat offal, in large quantities, is converted into valuable fertiliser.

The destructor system of refuse disposal is assisted by the method of controlled tipping, which, in addition to avoiding the nuisance which destructors are liable to cause to residents in a populous neighbourhood, can be used for building up land in flood areas or other places where it is desirable. A portion of the city's airport at Braunstone is being constructed by this method, 60,000 tons of rubbish being tipped there in the past four years. It is proposed to reclaim further flood land along the Soar Valley at Aylestone, which will ultimately be available for playing field purposes which is not now practicable.

The removal of dirt from the streets is another very necessary task performed by the Corporation. Each week 260 miles of streets are swept, many of them every day, and every year 295,000 gullies are emptied and 8,000 loads of water are sprinkled on dusty highways.

An illustrated chart is on the opposite page which gives the figures of House and Trade Refuse removed by the Department. In these days of hygienic packaging of foods there is a growing increase in the weight of paper carried and the problem is one which will grow more acute as time goes on.



Photograph by courtesy of 'The Aeroplane'

THE CITY AIRPORT

THE Airport
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THE CITY AIRPORT

Photograph by courtesy of 'The Aeroplane'

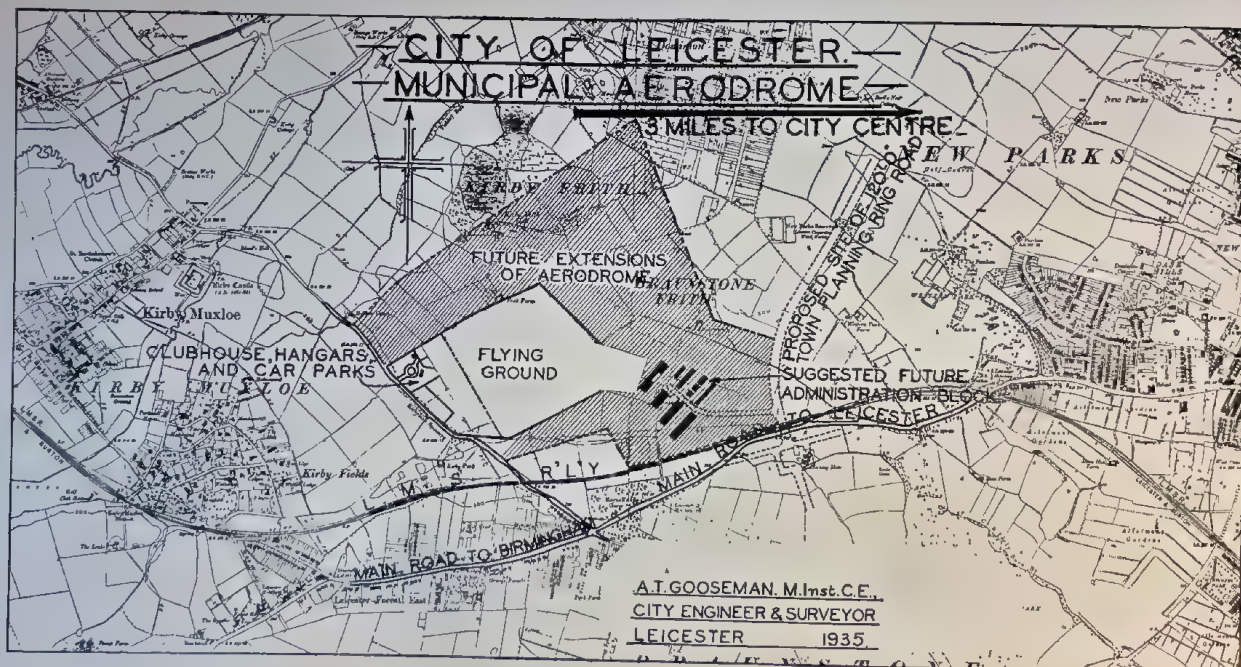
THE CITY AIRPORT

THE Airport has 534 acres reserved for development. It is situated at Braunstone, about three miles from the centre of the city, at a height of 326 feet above sea level, in close proximity to the L.M. & S. railway line. It is served by a Class 'A' road, on which there is a frequent bus service, and a Town Planning Ring Road, 120 feet wide, shortly to be constructed, will be adjacent to the nearest side of the Aerodrome. The prevailing winds are south-westerly, which precludes the likelihood of smoke being carried over the site from the city, and the possibility of fog or mist rising from an expanse of water is negated by the river being $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. The site is on a plateau with the surrounding land falling away slightly on all sides and there are no obstructions such as church spires, high chimneys or trees in the vicinity. Water and electricity services are available.

On the completion of the Airport a landing ground with a minimum runway of 1,000 yards in any direction will eventually be provided, but at present $72\frac{1}{2}$ acres have been laid out and constructed as a landing ground giving a maximum runway of 783 yards, additional land being developed for hangars, access area, car park, etc. A club-house with flight office for the control of the Aerodrome has also been erected and a hangar, 60 feet by 60 feet, provided, fronted by a concrete apron on which facilities for fuel supplies are available. These buildings are leased to the Leicestershire Aero Club, who entered into an agreement with the Corporation to manage the Aerodrome with their existing staff until the Corporation desired to make other arrangements. In order, however, that the social activities of the Club should not interfere with the commercial working of the Aerodrome when fully developed, it was



MUNICIPAL AERODROME CLUB-HOUSE



decided to erect this club-house and hangar accommodation for their use on the western side of the landing ground. This work was commenced in April, 1933, and the Aerodrome received its licence on 27th March, 1935. It was officially opened on 13th July following.

A floodlight and beacon enabling the Aerodrome to be used for night landing has been installed on the flat roof above the club-house with a lighting beam of 800,000 candle power, visible for a distance of 40 miles, which can be rotated and tilted in every direction to act as a guide to pilots.

As a result of commercial operations the Council in October, 1933, decided to commence the erection of the administrative block of buildings, etc., and to develop a further area of land on the eastern side in accordance with the plan of the proposed final layout approved by the Air Ministry. This development when completed will embody waiting room, booking offices, accommodation for H.M. Customs and Excise, offices for Air Line Companies, and large restaurant on the first floor overlooking the landing ground, and control tower on the second floor. Accommodation is provided in a separate building for boiler house for central heating, garage for fire tender and first aid room. Large hangars capable of accommodating all types of aircraft are to be provided, together with workshops.

Of this ultimate scheme, the first portion of the terminal offices, embracing Customs clearing house, offices and control room for the night flying equipment, and hangar, 120 feet by 60 feet, a workshop, 120 feet by 80 feet fronted by a tarmacadam apron 150 feet by 350 feet, heating chamber for central heating, garage, stores, etc., have been completed.

Full night flying equipment is provided, including boundary lights, obstruction lights and illuminated wind Tee. A flashing location beacon of three kilowatts power, erected on a platform on the hangar roof, flashing the code letter 'L.S.,' is the signal allocated to Leicester Aerodrome by the Air Ministry.

The Aerodrome is provided with full medical and crash equipment, the latter including a motor ambulance, a fast motor tender with fire fighting apparatus. A compass testing base has been constructed in concrete, 30 feet in diameter, and the Aerodrome is equipped as a 'Class I' Aerodrome. Meteorological reports are received at the Aerodrome twice daily. With the establishment of Customs facilities, the Aerodrome is now available for aeroplane landing from all parts of the world.



AERIAL VIEW OF CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL

THE HEALTH SERVICES

OF all the departments of the City Corporation, none is more clearly a social service than the Health Department. None touches the life of the community at so many points, and none affects the life of the individual, from birth to extreme old age, in so marked a fashion.

The Public Health Acts of 1848-9 constituted the Corporation the Local Board of Health, and in those ninety years the scope of public health work has grown and evolved beyond recognition; the expectation of life has increased, and the vital statistics shew an almost unbelievable improvement. Just over fifty years ago, for example, the death rate was 25.69 per thousand living. That was in 1877; and in 1937 the figure had been reduced to 12.46, among the lowest of the large towns of the country. Formerly, one of the great blots on Leicester's health record was the high infant mortality rate, which in 1897 rose to over 200 per thousand; today the figure is 62.52.

In the annual report of the Medical Officer of Health, covering the year 1937, he states: "The brightest spot, as far as mortality rates are concerned, is the continued improvement in the maternal mortality rate, which easily achieved a low record for the city. It will be amazing and a cause for great satisfaction, if this rate continues at this low level". The last figures issued shew the mortality rate to be only 1.27 per thousand births. The great improvement in the general health of the city's population shewn by these figures is no doubt due to various causes, but the pioneer work of the Health Committee, its unceasing care and propaganda, must be regarded as one of the primary reasons.

VARIED ACTIVITIES

The activities and responsibilities of this Department are so varied in character, and so extensive that it is impossible to do more than touch upon them lightly. A brief list of its functions, and the subsidiary departments it controls, makes easily understood the reasons why it has grown to be the third largest spending Department of the City Council. This list includes: the tuberculosis section and clinics, maternity and child welfare, the inspection and supervision of food, slum clearance, overcrowding, meteorology, the control of the A.R.P. medical services, diphtheria immunisation, venereal



NEW NURSES HOME AT THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL

diseases clinics, and the management of four institutions, the City General Hospital, the Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium, the Day Nursery and the Westcotes Maternity Home. In most instances these activities could be sub-divided again and again. Let us take the case of maternity and child welfare as an example. This section has charge of twenty-five infant welfare and ante-natal clinics, health visiting activities, the birth control clinic, and the municipal midwifery service.

SLUM CLEARANCE

The Department's functions are to a great degree complementary, and one of the most interesting examples of this is shewn in the dual problem of slum clearance and re-housing, and the campaign against tuberculosis. On this point the comments of the Tuberculosis Officer in his report for the year 1936 are illuminating. With some emphasis he points the connection between the two activities, and says of patients, whose previous homes were unsatisfactory and overcrowded: "They have now good homes in healthy areas, where there is ample fresh air and sunlight. This, in my opinion, is the most important step yet taken in preventing the spread of the disease". In an investigation into tuberculosis on the Corporation housing estates it was discovered that the average death rate was 7.8 compared with 12.7 for the city as a whole, and the recovery rate 29.1 per cent compared with 15.6 per cent—figures which speak volumes.

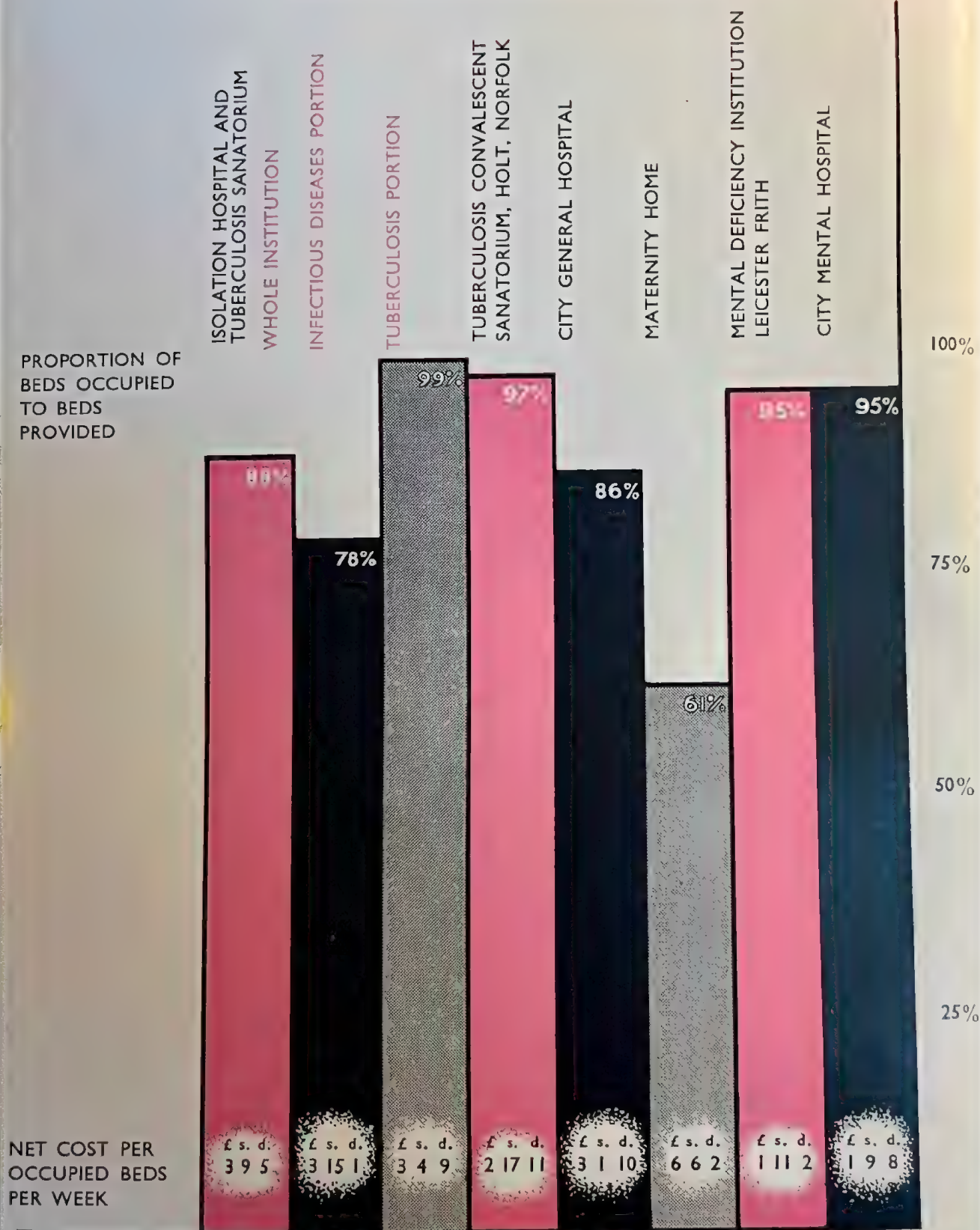
Although the actual rehousing of displaced slum tenants is the province of another Department, the initial work of clearance inspection and demolition is handled by the Health Department. This naturally entails a vast amount of organisation. The central portions of the city bear witness to the rapidity with which this work of getting rid of unfit homes is proceeding.

THE HOSPITALS

One of the most fascinating facets of the Department's duties is the fight against disease and suffering carried on at the two great hospitals controlled by the Health Committee.

The City General Hospital at North Evington has changed its character completely from the days when it was managed by the old Board of Guardians as a Poor Law Infirmary. It is now a complete general hospital, containing 508 beds, and 132 balcony beds, to which the admissions number over 4,000 annually. Special attention

INSTITUTION COSTS



is paid to general medical, rheumatic and heart cases; there is a finely equipped orthopædic section and a modern maternity ward. The Health Committee is sponsoring a much-needed scheme of extensions at the hospital, including the provision of an acute hospital of 168 beds, with an operating theatre, X-ray unit, and laboratories, and a nurses' home of 141 beds, at an estimated cost of £200,000.

The Isolation Hospital is the only institution in the city at which infectious diseases can be treated, and it is also the hospital primarily devoted to the treatment of tuberculosis. Like the City General Hospital, it is admirably situated on high ground on the outskirts, and the current figures shew that 1,497 in-patients were treated in the year under review, and 2,198 out-patients. An impressive new nurses' home, with accommodation for 144 persons, has recently been added, and additions to the hospital proper include four cubicle blocks of 48 beds for infectious diseases, a women's sanatorium of 80 beds for tuberculosis cases, a treatment centre, a patients' dining room, and an assembly hall.

In addition to these activities the Medical Officer of Health and his staff hold watching briefs in the city's interests on a variety of matters outside their immediate control, such as the purity of the water supply, sewage disposal, and foodstuffs.

The necessity for a central building to house the administrative staff, the tuberculosis dispensary, a central maternity and child welfare centre, and other departments, has been realised by the Committee, which has placed before the City Council a proposal to erect this centre in Belgrave Gate.

Full information concerning all services available at the maternity and child welfare clinics, the midwifery service, and the institutions, can be obtained at the Central Offices, Greyfriars, Leicester.
Telephone 5118.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY TREATMENT

On the 1st April, 1914, the Mental Deficiency Act came into force and laid upon Local Authorities the duty of ascertaining all mentally defective persons within their areas, and making provision for their care and protection.

Prior to the passing of this Act, no provision was made in Leicester for the care of these defectives except by voluntary effort, or by the Poor Law Guardians.

The Committee gave long and careful consideration to the various methods employed in dealing with the problem of mental deficiency, and they arrived at the conclusion that the most economic, and certainly the most satisfactory arrangement, was to have one central institution for accommodating the whole of their patients. They considered that in Leicester Frith they had a site which was ideal (and the Board of Control held the same opinion) and on the 31st July, 1928, they presented to the City Council a scheme which ultimately would be capable of dealing with 500 defectives of all grades and both sexes. To the present time, 377 beds have been provided at Leicester Frith.

The Mental Deficiency Act, 1927, imposed upon Local Authorities the duty of providing suitable occupation or training for defectives, whether under supervision or Guardianship, or in Certified Institutions. In order to carry out their new duties, the Committee opened an Occupation Centre in February 1929. Some twenty or thirty defectives who had hitherto been left to their own devices were thus brought together and received training in good habits, self-control, and obedience, as well as in the simpler forms of manual work. The training has resulted on the one hand, in rendering defectives more easily managed at home, and on the other hand, has made community control possible, thus obviating the necessity of adopting the more costly course of institutional care.

THE CITY MENTAL HOSPITAL

THE City Mental Hospital was opened in 1869 for the care of certified patients, and in 1901 was considerably extended. A modern nurses' home was built in 1932 and the Manor Farm in 1937. In 1936, Humberstone Lodge was acquired; the house, now known as the "Francis Dixon Lodge", provides ideal accommodation for female convalescent patients. Grange Lodge for male parole patients was built in 1938. There is now accommodation for 1,120 patients; the estate covers 384 acres. To provide better facilities for the treatment of new admissions and of the physically sick, a reception hospital and infirmary unit are being planned.

The Mental Treatment Act of 1930 has made it possible to admit "voluntary" and "temporary" patients, thus evading the stigma of "certification"; and to provide early treatment facilities in out-patient clinics. The increasing number of patients who apply for treatment voluntarily is an indication of the improved attitude, better understanding and sympathy of the public. In 1938, 44.9% of new admissions were either "voluntary" or "temporary". An out-patient clinic was first opened in 1931 at the Tower House, and later at the Francis Dixon Lodge and Royal Infirmary. To cope with increasing psychological treatment the medical staff has been augmented, and a psychiatric social worker appointed. A psychiatric service is now available not only to the medical practitioners but to the local hospitals, the magistrates and the various social agencies.

Within the hospital the various modern methods of psychiatric treatment are applied to appropriate cases; these include psychotherapy, malaria, insulin and occupation therapy, etc. Recreations for all tastes are available. Dances and talkies are weekly features.

Parole, Sunday and week-end leave is extensively granted: during 1938, 10,261 instances of such leave were enjoyed.

The gradual evolution of the "City Mental Hospital" from the "Borough Asylum" is worthy of pride.

CITY BATHS' ATTENDANCES . . .

ATTENDANCES
FROM APRIL 1st, 1938
TO MARCH 31st, 1939

ATTENDANCES FROM APRIL 1st, 1938 TO MARCH 31st, 1939		AYLESTONE BATH	BATH LANE BATH	COSSINGTON STREET BATH	SPENCE ST. BATH	VESTRY ST. BATH	TOTAL	1937/8
SWIMMING BATHS	SCHOOL CHILDREN AT REDUCED PRICES	16,855	8,091	18,919	12,108	20,284	76,257	66,550
	ORDINARY BATHERS	27,098	10,840	14,763	21,688	61,858	136,247	142,864
	MIXED BATHERS	8,146	—	22,441	15,392	26,284	72,263	68,889
SLIPPER BATHS	ORDINARY BATHERS	9,674	9,898	21,501	18,096	40,928	100,097	106,143
	UNEMPLOYED BATHERS	149	441	598	437	3,282	4,907	3,461
	SPRAY AND VAPOUR BATHERS	—	—	230	8,801	—	9,031	9,512
	FOAM BATHERS	—	—	—	181	—	181	326
	MEDICINAL BATHERS	—	—	170	—	—	170	—

PARTICULARS OF
ACCOMMODATION

						TOTAL
NO. OF PLUNGE BATHS	1	1	1	1	2	6
NO. OF DRESSING BOXES	50	15	114	90	77	346
NO. OF SLIPPER BATHS	11	11	23	14	38	97
NO. OF VAPOUR BATHS	—	—	—	1	—	1
NO. OF SPRAY BATHS	—	—	3	10	—	13
NO. OF FOAM BATHS	—	—	2	—	2	4

PUBLIC BATHS

THE City owns five indoor baths, of which the first was built in Bath Lane in 1879. After 50 years' service the structure was found to be unsafe, and a large portion was demolished, leaving only a small swimming bath and eleven slipper baths. A new central baths scheme has been evolved, and the site selected lies on the proposed 100 ft. road between Foundry Square and St. Nicholas Street. The cost, including the site, is estimated at £78,000. This establishment will consist of two swimming pools, one 100 ft. by 45 ft., and a learner's pool 75 ft. by 30 ft. The depth of the large pool will vary from 3 ft. to 12 ft., making it possible for high-class trick diving to take place there. This pool will have under-water lighting, and, for gala purposes, seating accommodation for 600 people. The learners' pool will have two shallow ends for teaching. Both baths will be ventilated and heated by air-conditioning plant, and the swimming water will be purified by a plant capable of filtrating, aerating, and chlorinating every three hours.

The four other establishments are Belgrave Baths, Cossington Street, brought up to date in 1929; Vestry Street, which contains two swimming pools and 38 slipper baths; West Humberstone Baths, Spence Street, which in addition to slipper baths possesses spray and vapour baths; and Aylestone Baths erected in 1910, the last public baths to be built. Aylestone has a very modern system of filtration and chlorination. Samples of swimming bath water are examined by the Medical Officer of Health every week. The electrically-driven laundry at Aylestone ensures sterilisation of all towels, wraps, etc., before further use.

An innovation at Belgrave and Vestry Street is the remedial foam baths, for which is claimed not only a tonic effect, but a measure of relief in most rheumatic complaints.



SKETCH MAP OF PRINCIPAL OPEN SPACES AND INSTITUTIONS

SCHEDULE OF CORPORATION OWNERSHIPS

ACRES

VICTORIA PARK	69.0
WESTERN PARK AND GOLF LINKS	243.75
ABBAY PARK	89.0
BRAUNSTONE PARK	167.8
SPINNEY HILL PARK	34.3
HUMBERSTONE PARK	20.2
RUSHEY FIELDS RECREATION GROUND	34.0
WELFORD ROAD RECREATION GROUND	10.7
FOSSE ROAD RECREATION GROUND	11.2
SAFFRON LANE RECREATION GROUND	33.0
AYLESTONE RECREATION GROUND	63.0
AYLESTONE PLAYING FIELDS	66.0
BELGRAVE CEMETERY	8.0
KEYHAM LANE PARK	3.2
BELGRAVE RECREATION GROUND	11.2
WESTCOTES PARK	5.6
WESTCOTES GARDENS	1.0
FILBERT STREET RECREATION GROUND	7.9
THIRLMERE STREET GARDENS	1.4
WELFORD ROAD CEMETERY	31.0
KNIGHTON SPINNEY, ETC.	54.0
SAFFRON HILL CEMETERY	42.0
PARK ESTATE (VARIOUS)	15.0
OPEN SPACE: SHADY LANE	64.0
BELGRAVE HOUSE AND GROUNDS	3.15
OPEN SPACE: COLCHESTER ROAD	3.0
OPEN SPACE: VICTORIA ROAD EAST	4.25
CASTLE GARDENS	4.0
GILROES CEMETERY	44.0



PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

THANKS entirely to the foresight of the Corporation over the last 60 years or so Leicester people have, for their enjoyment, 1,135 acres of parks and open spaces, an area which is only exceeded by eleven provincial centres in the whole of England. These "lungs" range from the 243 acres of the Western Park and golf links to the 1.4 acres of the Thirlmere Street gardens, and are evenly distributed in the four corners of the city.

The importance of open spaces in contributing to the health of the populace is still recognised by the Corporation, which has planned for the future growth of Leicester by acquiring Braunstone Park (167 acres), the Keyham Lane Park (3.5 acres) the Knighton Spinney (54 acres), and 64 acres of land adjoining Shady Lane, at Evington.

Responsibility for the fostering of sports and recreations is also accepted by the Corporation, and, in the whole country, only Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and Leeds (all considerably larger cities) provide more football pitches, only Birmingham and Nottingham offer more cricket pitches, and only Portsmouth and Liverpool have so many grass tennis courts.

The facilities that the Corporation offers for games include 104 cricket pitches, 63 football pitches (apart from those provided for the schools), 25 hockey pitches, 133 grass tennis courts, 48 hard tennis courts, 9 bowling greens, 6 putting greens. In addition, in most parks and recreation grounds there are netball and stoolball pitches, sandpits and paddling pools.

A recent acquisition of the Parks Committee is the grounds of Belgrave House and the adjoining land. These have been remodelled and extended and now form a public riverside rest garden, which was opened to the public this summer. The grounds of Belgrave Hall opposite are under the care of the Museum and Libraries Committee, and laid out in keeping with the period of the building. There is also a small botanical garden in these grounds.

This group of interesting buildings and their pleasant surroundings are all that remains to remind us that until comparatively recent times Belgrave was a village community and the town of Leicester was separated by green fields.



MUNICIPAL HOUSING

THE City Council has been engaged in various forms of Housing activity for the past 20 years and the main results of these activities are to be seen in the various Estates which have grown up in and around the city.

A total of 746 houses was erected under the Addison 1919 Act. Work began on the Coleman Road, Westcotes and North Bridge Estates, and at Duncan Road and elsewhere, under this Act.

Cheaper houses were necessary as a result of the drastic economies called for in the 1923 Act. These, known as the "Wakerley" and "Uppingham" types, can be seen at Knighton Estate, Saffron Lane, etc.

The Council's main achievements, however, have been in the development of the Park Estate, Saffron Lane, and the Braunstone Estate, where large building programmes were carried out under 1924 Act (Wheatley). This Act, and its subsidy, was in force until 1932, by which time 4,708 houses had been built under its provisions.

Since the cessation of the subsidy in 1932, the Council has been carrying out Re-housing Schemes under the 1930 Act on Estates at Tailby, New Parks, Northfield House, and more recently at Braunstone, where roads left undeveloped during the economy period of 1932 are now being utilised for re-housing purposes. A total of 2,739 houses have been built on these estates under the 1930 Act and a further 98 are under construction and contracted for.

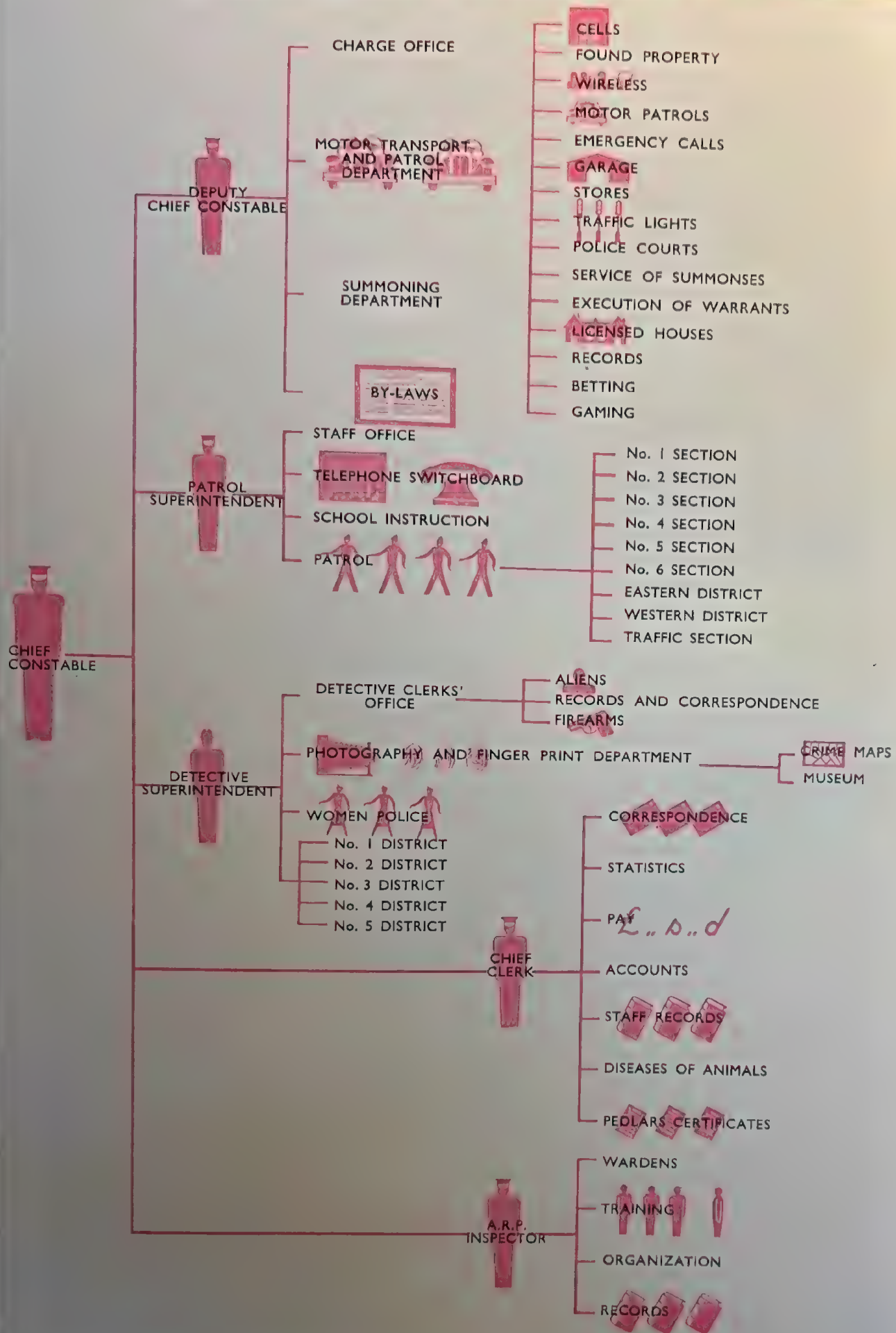
In addition to this work the Council has erected some 264 houses for the reinstatement of tenants displaced by street improvements.

With regard to the future the Council has acquired a large Estate at New Parks which it proposes to utilise for housing purposes. This Estate will accommodate roughly 4,000 houses.

Summary of progress since 1919:—

Houses built under 1919 Act	-	-	-	746
„ „ for Purchasers	-	-	-	103
„ „ under 1923 Act	-	-	-	638
„ „ under 1924 Act	-	-	-	4,708
„ „ for Street Improvement Schemes				264
„ „ under 1930 Act	-	-	-	2,739
„ under construction and contracted for				98
				<hr/>
			Total	9,296
				<hr/>

ORGANISATION & ACTIVITY CHART OF THE POLICE FORCE



LEICESTER CITY POLICE

The authorised establishment of the Force is 316, consisting of one Chief Constable, 4 Superintendents, 15 Inspectors, 39 Sergeants and 257 Constables. Included in this number are 2 Inspectors, one Sergeant and one Constable whose duties are confined solely to work in connection with Air Raid Precautions. Three Policewomen and 15 civilians are attached to the Force, and in addition there is a First Police Reserve of 25, a Police War Reserve of 75 and a Special Constabulary of 390 officers and men.

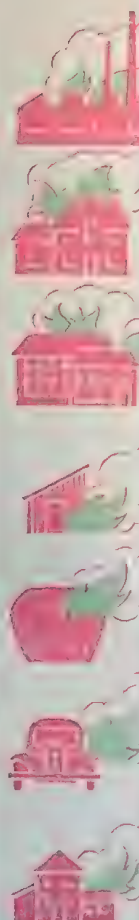
The Force may be divided into the Uniform and the Plain Clothes Branches. The former is engaged mainly in the prevention, and the latter in the detection of crime. Included in the first category are the foot patrols, who generally work from the Police Boxes at various points in the city (43 Police Boxes and 11 Telephone Pillars), the traffic pointsmen and the Motor Transport and Patrol Department which has 12 vehicles and which uses wireless for communications. In the second category are the Detective Department and the Bye-laws Officers. The Criminal Investigation Department, as the Detective Department is sometimes called, has in it 25 Officers and men and the three Policewomen are attached to it for general purposes. It is mainly concerned with indictable crime, which consists of the graver offences, such as those against the person, property (with and without violence), frauds and forgeries, etc. It also deals with aliens and firearms, and has a growing Photograph and Fingerprint Department which contains an interesting museum.



POLICE HEADQUARTERS, CHARLES STREET

MEANS OF FIRE EXTINCTION

	BY FIREMEN WITH SMALL APPLIANCES	BY HYDRANTS	BY ENGINES	BY NO SPECIAL MEANS OF EXTINCTION	BY PERSONS OTHER THAN FIREMEN	BY AUTO SPRINKLERS	
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	1	1	28		1	3	34
DWELLING HOUSES	31	4	29	2	15		81
WAREHOUSES AND SALESHOPS	3	1	28	2	2		36
WOODEN SHEDS	1	3	19				23
RICK FIRES ETC.		2	5	1			8
MOTOR CARS ETC.	3		12	2	5		22
VARIOUS BUILDINGS ETC.	14	53	63	15	15		160
TOTALS	53	64	184	22	38	3	364 (1938)



FIRE DEPARTMENT

Headquarters: LANCASTER PLACE

Telephone No. 22222

Sub-Fire Station: ASFORDBY STREET

Telephone No. 21222

The authorised strength of the Staff consists of the Chief Officer, Second Officer, Third Officer, Visiting Officer, 4 Station Officers, 3 Engineers, 38 Firemen and 4 Watch Room Attendants, and Clerks, making a total of 52.

During the past five years the average number of calls made upon the Department have been as follows:—

Fire Calls 485.

Ambulance Calls 6,695.

During the year 1938 the following number of official inspections under the various Acts of Parliament were made:—

Cinematograph Act: 957.

Factory & Workshops Act: 88.

Petroleum (Consolidation) Act: 886.

Explosives Act: 75.



LANCASTER HALL

PUBLIC LIGHTING

THIS Department is responsible for lighting 280 miles of road in the city, approximately 148 miles being lit by gas, and 132 miles by electricity.

The work is carried out by 79 employees. There are 5,198 gas lamps, and 5,402 electric lamps, making a total of 10,600 lamps in the city. The amount expended on gas last year was £11,179, and on electrical energy £10,036. Wages cost £11,505 per annum.

A well-equipped laboratory is installed where continuous tests are made to ensure that all material used is up to the necessary standards. The lighting schemes are also designed in this section of the department's activities and research.

With modern fast moving traffic, mandatory signs, etc., street lighting has become a very complex problem, and makes a never ending demand for high illuminant intensities.

The Department has two motor tower wagons for dealing with high mounted street lamps, which require constant supervision and attention.

An unique system of control is in operation in this department in connection with lamps on main routes; 1,041 lamps are controlled from the head office giving instantaneous lighting and extinguishing.

The average cost of maintaining lighting per mile is £170 and the present lighting rate is 5.87d. per £.

Each pound spent annually is divided approximately as follows:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
(a) Wages	4	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
(b) Gas	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
(c) Electricity	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
(d) Maintenance (gas and electrical)	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
(e) Transport and Sundries	0	4
(f) Administration	2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

At present, the total rated efficiency of street lighting plant is equivalent to 1,614,144 candles as against 820,521 candles twelve years ago.

THE EDUCATION SERVICE

CHILDREN may enter the schools of the city at the age of three. They are placed in some 50 Nursery Classes attached to Infants' Departments of Elementary Schools and, passing through the Infants' Department, transfer at eight to a Junior School. Alternatively they may attend the Kindergarten attached to one of the Secondary Schools, passing in due course to a Junior Department of a Secondary School. At the age of 11+ pupils are transferred according to their abilities, as revealed by the General Examination, to Senior Elementary Schools, Intermediate Schools, Secondary Schools and the Gateway Boys' School. To the last-named school go those of the abler boys who have particular ability for or interest in art and craft work. The Junior Crafts School similarly provides for girls, though here transfer is made from a Senior Elementary or Intermediate School at the age of 12.9.

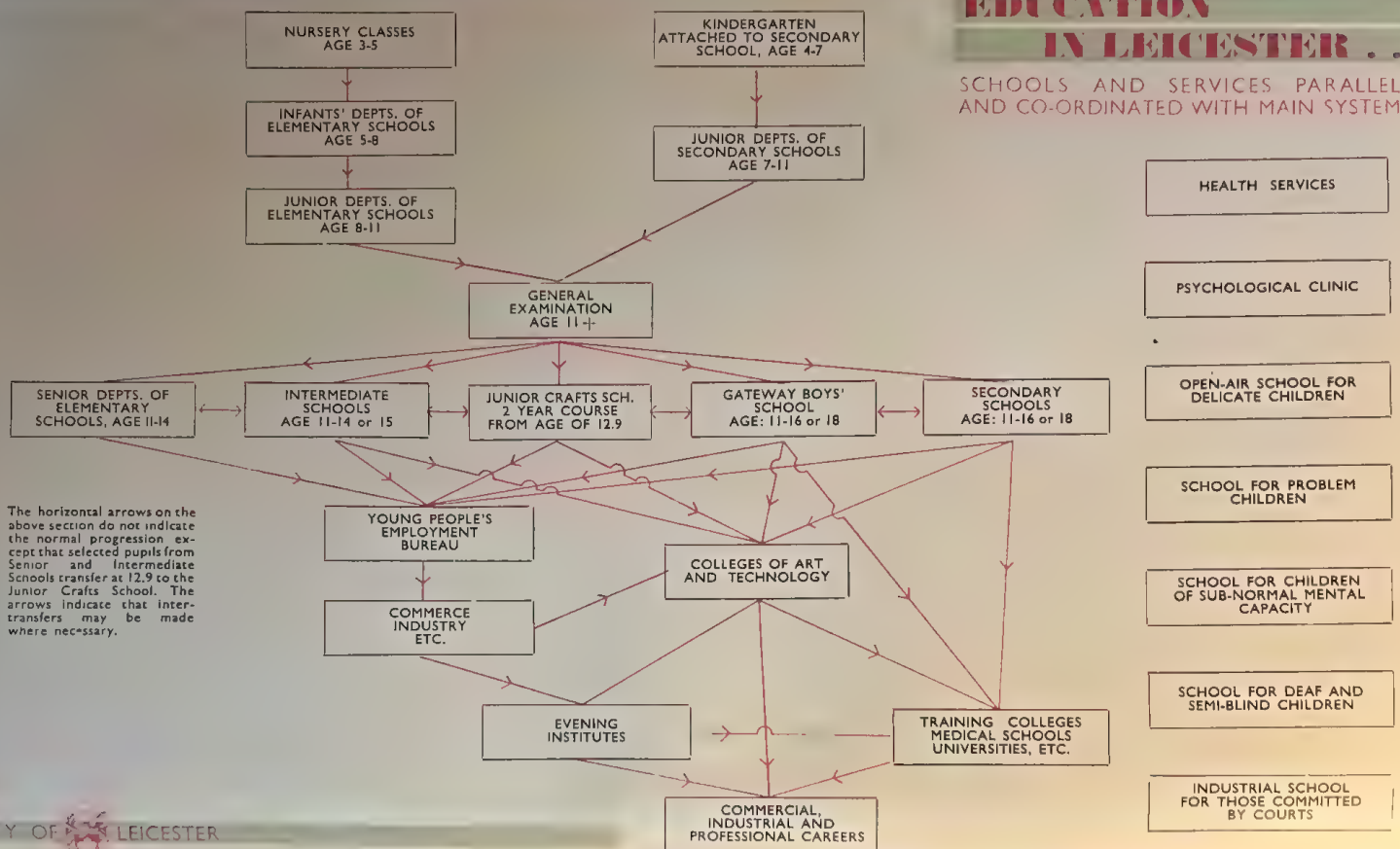
Secondary School Tuition fees range from £6-6-0 per annum to £18-18-0 per annum. Each year Special Places are awarded on the results of the General Examination to the extent of fifty per cent. of the previous year's admissions to the schools as a whole. Parents of those gaining Special Places may apply for partial or complete remission of fees, the applications being judged in the light of the parents' financial circumstances and an income scale. Maintenance Allowances are given in approved cases to free scholars.

From the schools mentioned in the preceding paragraph full-time education may be continued at the Colleges of Art and Technology, Universities, Training Colleges, Medical Schools etc. in various parts of the country, financial assistance being given by the Education Committee where the abilities and attainments of the student and the financial circumstances of the parents justify it. For those who no longer attend a school or college full-time, the Evening Institutes and the evening classes of the Colleges of Art and Technology offer physical training, recreative courses and training in specialised industrial and commercial subjects.

There are, in addition, special schools for those unable to profit, temporarily or permanently, by the curriculum of the normal school. Children of sub-normal mental capacity are educated in a special school and difficult children—problem cases—are studied

EDUCATION IN LEICESTER . .

SCHOOLS AND SERVICES PARALLEL
AND CO-ORDINATED WITH MAIN SYSTEM





TAYLOR STREET NURSERY CLASS



RICHARD HALLAM INFANTS' SCHOOL

and their difficulties overcome at an "experimental" school. Weakly and physically undeveloped children are brought to robust health at the Western Park Open-Air School where at the same time their general education is continued. The blind and deaf have their own school. Those committing offences against the law are transferred to an Approved School at Desford where they learn to follow a normal well-disciplined life.

On entering industry, or commerce, pupils receive the advice of the Officers of the Committee's Young People's Employment Bureau, who carry out vocational tests and establish contact between applicant and employer.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

Throughout the years of education of a child in Leicester the Committee's health service is concerned with its physical well-being.

Treatment is provided at the Committee's Clinics for defects of the eyes, ears, nose, throat, skin and teeth and for certain orthopaedic deformities and postural defects which require remedial exercises and in some cases surgical appliances. Treatment is also given by artificial sunlight to anaemic, rickety and debilitated children. Periodical inspections are made and treatment suggested and given. Those who are ill-nourished are supplied with milk and free meals.

SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

A Psychological Clinic exists for the purpose of conducting psychological examinations and advising Head Masters and Mistresses and parents with respect to maladjusted children. Close contact is maintained between the Psychologist and the Special Classes in the Elementary Schools and the Experimental School for difficult children. Further, a Mental Health Visitor attached to the Clinic visits the homes of children previously examined by the Psychologist and pursues after-care work.



NORTHFIELD HOUSE JUNIOR SCHOOL

PHYSICAL TRAINING

In all Elementary Schools, each pupil takes part in organised physical activity in the form of physical exercises, dancing, swimming, or organised games. Suitably equipped gymnasia and shower baths and changing rooms are provided where practicable and pupils are encouraged to change their clothes completely for physical exercises. For organised games in elementary schools there are available some 95 acres of playing fields and in addition use is made of Public Parks and Recreation Grounds.

Each of the Secondary and Gateway Schools and the Colleges of Art and Technology and Domestic Science Training College have their own gymnasium and playing fields, and swimming facilities are provided at the public swimming baths. Physical training and games facilities are also provided for students in Evening Institutes.

LIBRARIES

Libraries are attached to individual schools for ordinary school purposes and, in addition, there are fifteen evening libraries, each under the supervision of a teacher, where pupils may read after school hours.

PLAY CENTRES

Evening Play Centres attached to elementary schools are conducted by voluntary workers, the accommodation and apparatus being provided by the Education Committee. Pupils between 11 and 14 years of age may attend, and those attending may play games, learn boxing, dancing, etc. and simple handicrafts.

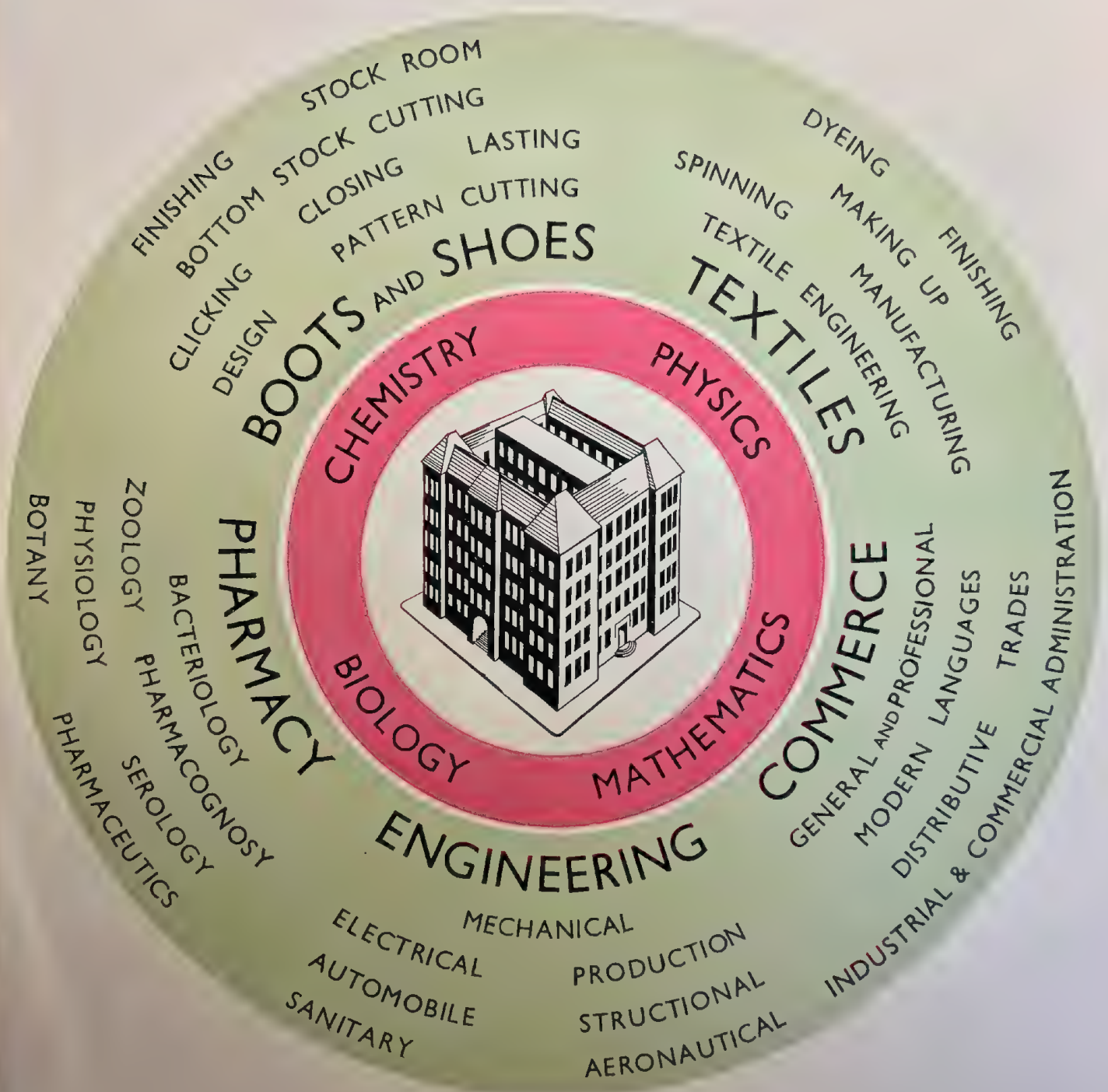
THE SIR JONATHAN NORTH ENDOWMENT SCHEME

This scheme provides for annual awards to students in the city who show evidence of outstanding originality or natural ability. Monetary grants are made from the fund established by Sir Jonathan North for the purpose of assisting successful students to pursue their studies at Universities and other places of higher education.



GATEWAY SCHOOL, WITH THE COLLEGES OF ART & TECHNOLOGY IN THE BACKGROUND

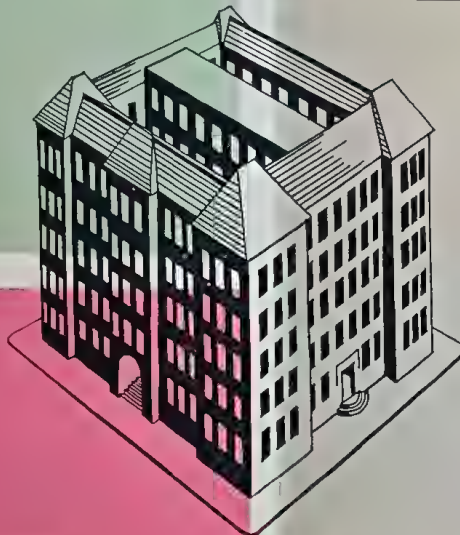
LEICESTER COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND COMMERCE



LEICESTER COLLEGE OF ART AND CRAFTS

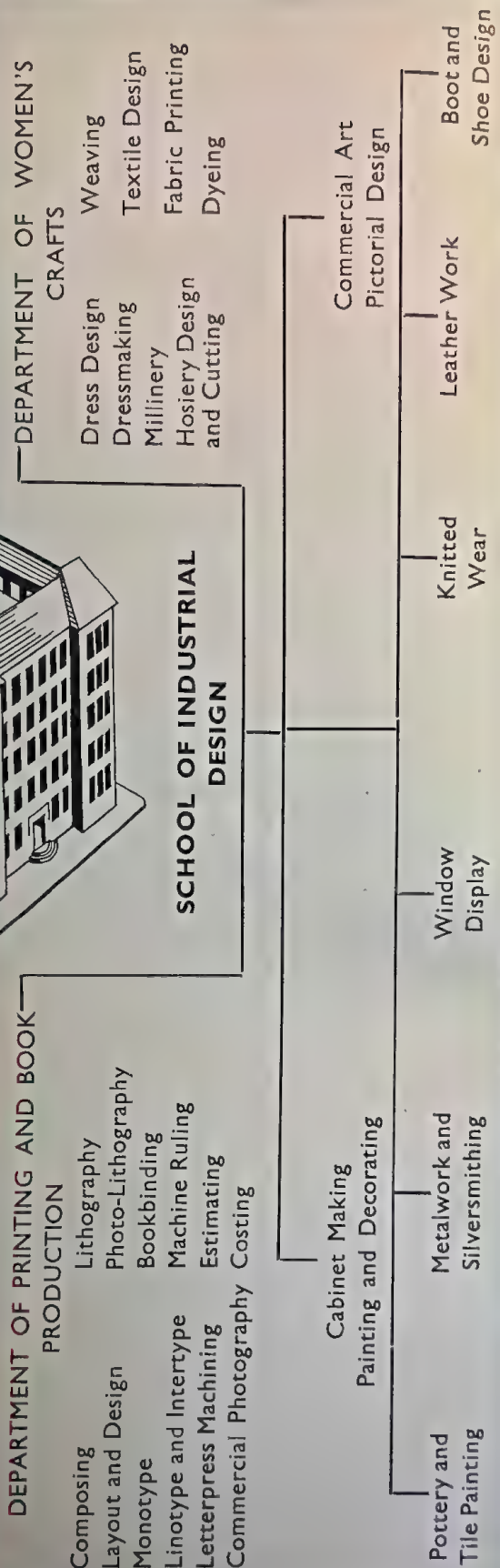
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

History of Architecture	DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING
Architectural Design	Carpentry and Joinery
Building Science	Plumbing
Building Construction	Plastering
Steel and Reinforced Concrete Construction	Brickwork
Sanitation	
Heating and Lighting	
Acoustics	



SCHOOL OF DRAWING & PAINTING

General Drawing	DEPARTMENT OF MODELLING AND SCULPTURE
Life Drawing	Modelling
Anatomy	Stone Carving
Life Painting	Letter Cutting
Still Life	Wood Carving
Composition	
Etching	
Engraving	



DOMESTIC SCIENCE COLLEGE

The College provides for both resident and non-resident students, three hostels being available for residents. The principal courses provided are:—

(a) A Three Year Course for the Board of Education Teacher's Certificate.

(b) A Two Year Course for a Diploma in Institutional and Home Management.

(c) A One Year Course for a Housekeeper's Certificate.

(d) A One Year Home Management Course. This course is planned to equip girls for home life.

In addition Evening Classes are held in preparation for the Cookery Certificate of the City and Guilds of London Institute, and non-certificate classes are held in various subjects from time to time.



DOMESTIC SCIENCE COLLEGE

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

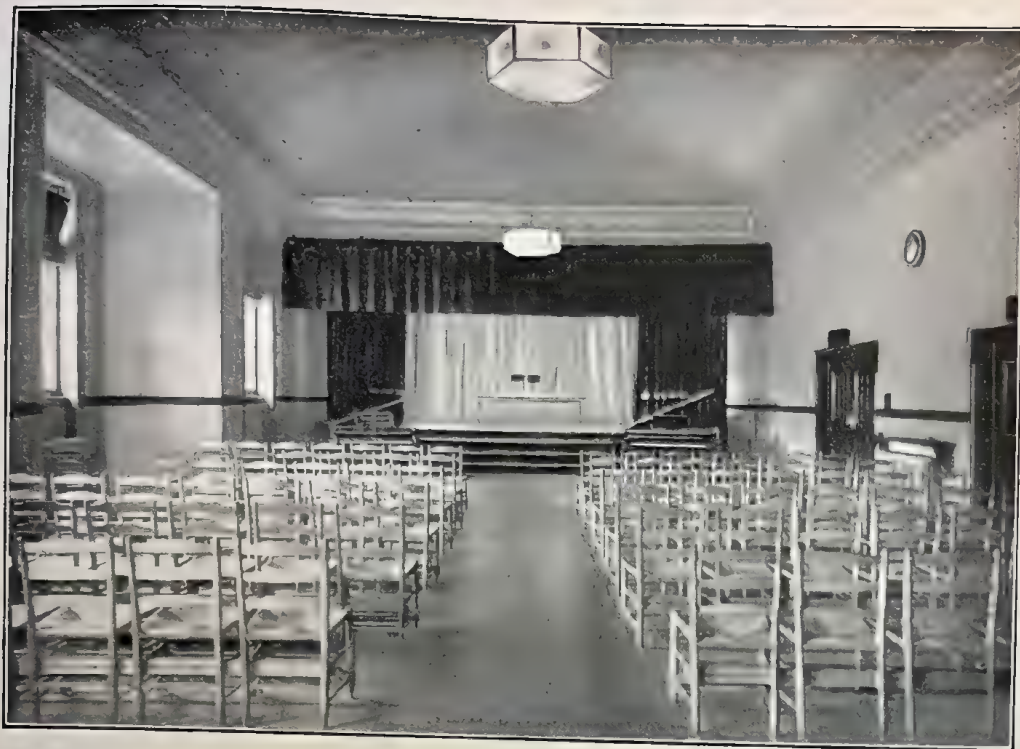
THE foundation of the University College, Leicester, was made possible when, in 1919, the late Mr. T. Fielding Johnson gave a site and buildings adjoining the Victoria Park which have gradually been adapted to meet requirements as the College has developed.

The main objects of the University College is to provide education of a University standard, and to encourage research work. It offers courses for the external degrees of the University of London in Arts, Science, Commerce, Economics, Law and Music. In addition, some of the courses are suitable for students who wish to study for the first examination in Agriculture, Dental Surgery, Horticulture, Medicine and Veterinary Science.

The College is recognised by the Board of Education for a Post-graduate Course for the Training of Teachers and by the Law Society as an approved Law School.



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE



THE HALL, VAUGHAN COLLEGE

Another branch of its activities is the Department of Adult Education which provides a large variety of classes of a non-vocational character for adult students. This department is housed in the Vaughan College in Great Central Street.

An interesting exhibition organised by the Geography Department of the University College, Leicester, to explain the configuration, the scenery, the rural occupations and the industries of Leicester, is at present housed in Syston Street Council School. It is primarily intended for teaching purposes. Permission to view can however be readily obtained from the Education Offices, Newarke Street.

The University College has its own playing fields with an up-to-date pavilion situated on the Welford Road; it also has hostel accommodation for women students.

The College is an autonomous institution, its governing bodies being the Court of Governors and the College Council. The social and athletic activities of the students are conducted by the Students' Union.



MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY, NEW WALK, LEICESTER

MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY

THE Museum originated from the presentation to the town in 1849 of the collection of antiquities and natural history objects formed by the Literary and Philosophical Society. The Corporation purchased the building in the New Walk which had been designed by Joseph Aloysius Hansom originally for a preparatory school, and adapted it for the purposes of a Museum. The building was opened on the 21st June, 1849, being probably the earliest rate supported Museum in this country.



SCOTTISH GOLD COIN UNITE OF CHARLES I.

There are extensive collections relating to the history of Leicester from prehistoric times through the Roman occupation and onwards, finishing up with examples of comparatively recent bygones, and the history of the main local industries. The Muniment Room houses an important collection of manuscripts of local interest. There are also collections illustrating Egyptian funeral archaeology, grouped around an attractive fish-pool on the basement floor.

The natural history collections include typical British and foreign mammals and birds, and also a large series of Invertebrates. The Geology department is especially strong in petrological material owing to the geological importance of Charnwood Forest. One room is given up to the exhibition of fish and other living things including, during the season, the wild plants of Leicestershire.

The Art Gallery possesses a large series of paintings, watercolours, engravings and objects of decorative art.

Free public lectures given on Saturday nights in the late autumn.

The Museum and Art Gallery is open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Oct. to March); 6 p.m. (April to Sept.); 7 p.m. (May to August); and every Thursday to 9 p.m. On Sundays it is open from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.



ROMAN BRICK FOUND AT THE JEWRY WALL, SHOWING FOOTPRINTS OF A HUMAN FOOT AND A DOG'S FOOT.

Two Roman tessellated pavements are preserved in situ. One is beneath a shop opposite St. Nicholas Church, the other is beneath the L.N.E.R. Station in Blackfriars St., the keys are obtainable at Bath Lane Baths.

JEWRY WALL AND FORUM SITE

The Jewry Wall, a relic of the Roman occupation, and one of the most important pieces of Roman work in England, is scheduled as an ancient monument.

As a result of the excavations during the past year, the foundations of the Roman Forum of Leicester have been recognized and laid bare. The concomitant discovery that the Jewry Wall is the west wall of the Roman Basilica has solved a problem which has hitherto baffled archaeologists.

Local representations as to the historical and archaeological significance of the discoveries, supported by the views of His Majesty's Office of Works, have led the City Council, to decide to preserve it as an open space for all time. Further, the Council has placed the control and development of the Forum Site in the hands of the Museum and Libraries Committee with instructions to complete the work of excavation and prepare a scheme for a suitable lay-out.



JEWRY WALL AND ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH



WILLIAM WYGGESTONS' CHANTRY HOUSE AND CHURCH OF ST. MARY DE CASTRO

THE NEWARKE HOUSES

The Corporation has recently acquired an interesting group of buildings in the Newarke, William Wyggeston's Chantry House and the adjoining building known as Tudor Houses, or, on older maps, as Skeffington House. Some years ago these buildings were in danger of demolition, but were saved by funds raised as the result of an appeal by the then Chairman of the Museum and Art Gallery Committee, the late Mr. S. A. Gimson. A Trust was established, the objects of which are as follows:

"The Chantry House and the two Tudor Houses shall be used in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Trustees shall think proper as a Museum or Art Gallery to be known as the Leicester and County Museum for the purpose of telling the story of the City and County of Leicester in ages past, and illustrating its condition for the time being and exhibiting suggestions for its reform and improvement and the formation and extension of artistic culture and scientific knowledge and the gardens and land shall be maintained in the like manner and on the like conditions as an open space for the benefit and enjoyment of the public."

This trust has been accepted by the City Council. It is expected that the buildings will be opened to the public during 1940.



SKEFFINGTON HOUSE



AN INTERIOR VIEW OF THE OLD GUILDHALL

OLD GUILDHALL

The buildings known as the Guildhall, near the Cathedral, were for many centuries the centre of local government in the town. Before the Reformation they were the home of a religious fraternity, the Corpus Christi Guild. The hours of opening are the same as those for the Museum except that the buildings are closed on Sundays and Thursday evenings.

BELGRAVE HALL

Belgrave Hall is a fine eighteenth century building, now used as a Branch Museum. Various rooms have been set out with furniture and pictures dating from the later half of the seventeenth century. The Hall was built by a member of the Cradock family. The gardens near the house have been laid out to harmonise with the architecture of the building, and the rest of the grounds is arranged as a botanical garden. In an outhouse is exhibited an interesting collection of agricultural implements.

The hours of opening are: October to March, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; April and September, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; May to August, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.; every Sunday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

The grounds of Belgrave House, another interesting eighteenth century house, under the direction of the Parks Committee, have been remodelled and extended to form a riverside public rest garden.



BELGRAVE HALL MUSEUM FROM THE GARDEN



A SELECTION OF MATERIAL FROM THE MUSEUM SCHOOLS LOAN COLLECTION

In connection with the educational work of the Leicester Museum classes of children visit the Museum each day and are given talks on the Museum exhibits. Besides these school visits a scheme is in operation whereby teachers and others may borrow Museum material from the Schools Loan Collection. This comprises some hundreds of cases, objects, pictures, etc., relating to natural history and biology, physiology and hygiene, geography, history, fine art, decorative art, architecture, etc., as well as other types of illustrative material such as lantern slides, microscope slides, posters, etc.

The material is assembled in portable cases with simple means for packing and unpacking. Schools are provided with lists of material and printed cards for making applications for loans. With the co-operation of the Leicester Education Committee, delivery to and collection from the schools is made by their motor van fortnightly. The scheme has recently been extended to certain schools in the county area.

LEICESTER CITY LIBRARIES

The first Leicester Municipal Library was opened in the building at the corner of Belvoir Street and Wellington Street on the 10th April, 1871, with a stock of 7,226 volumes.

From that day to the end of the nineteenth century the influence of the Library developed steadily and six Branch Libraries were built at intervals, the last to be erected being the Woodgate Branch in 1898.

The Wellington Street building gradually became too small for the constantly growing activities of the Library and in 1902 Mr. Andrew Carnegie made a gift of £12,000 for a new Central Library. This was built in Bishop Street and opened by Mr. Carnegie in 1905, the old building being vacated.

The continued growth of stock and the extension of the public interest in libraries resulted in the Carnegie building in its turn becoming inadequate, and, to meet the difficulty, the Libraries Committee again obtained possession of the old building at the corner of Belvoir Street and Wellington Street, reconstructed it, moved the whole of the Lending and Junior Libraries there and re-opened the building to the public on 22nd October, 1935.

The space in the Bishop Street building vacated by the Lending Library was used to organize a greatly enlarged Commercial, Technical and Scientific Department, which is now extensively used by those engaged in commerce and manufacture.



LENDING LIBRARY, BELVOIR STREET



INTERIOR VIEW OF ST. BARNABAS LIBRARY



THE LIBRARY, OLD GUILDHALL



SOUTHFIELDS BRANCH LIBRARY

BRANCH LIBRARIES

St. Barnabas Branch Library which was opened in 1937 was the first Branch Library built for 37 years. The building is of striking modern design, and is the winning design of a competition among architects practising in Leicester.

Southfields Branch Library at the corner of Southfields Drive and Saffron Lane, by the same architect, was opened in 1939. In addition to Library accommodation, a Lecture Room and small committee room is provided for use of the residents of the district.

NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF VOLUMES IN CENTRAL AND BRANCH LENDING LIBRARIES 1937-38

	READY REFERENCE BOOKS	GENERAL WORKS	PHILOSOPHY	RELIGION	SOCIOLOGY	PHILOLOGY	NATURAL SCIENCE
CENTRAL	118	104	900	1,581	3,116	223	1,698
GARENDON STREET	175	19	72	188	298	25	299
WESTCOTES	143	12	90	198	365	33	395
BELGRAVE	84	12	71	157	341	26	265
AYLESTONE	43	9	28	44	139	19	148
KNIGHTON	65	7	64	71	233	29	225
WOODGATE	51	10	46	46	163	17	174
ST. BARNABAS	189	13	109	120	431	65	475
PARK ESTATE	134	9	90	68	349	59	353
LOAN COLLECTION	—	17	63	59	418	4	267
TOTALS	1,002	212	1,533	2,532	5,853	500	4,299

USEFUL ARTS	FINE ARTS	LITERATURE	HISTORY	FICTION	JUVENILE LITERATURE	TOTALS
2,296	3,390	3,518	8,843	12,194	5,675	43,656
496	495	379	1,288	3,297	2,025	9,056
554	609	527	1,620	5,835	2,650	13,031
470	449	380	1,123	5,355	2,243	10,976
306	267	235	599	3,824	1,789	7,450
403	416	277	1,022	4,234	2,653	9,699
370	350	212	801	3,526	1,858	7,624
736	702	649	1,514	6,194	4,150	15,347
648	637	450	1,249	4,700	2,921	11,667
340	348	227	3,053	5,126	2,259	12,181
6,619	7,663	6,854	21,112	54,285	28,223	140,687

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES EXAMINATIONS

		VISITS MADE	SURPRISE VISITS	VISITS TO STREET HAWKERS
PLACES LIABLE TO INSPECTION	6,500	7,836	596	202
	NUMBER EXAMINED	NUMBER FOUND CORRECT	NUMBER FOUND INCORRECT	SEIZURES
WEIGHTS	37,658	31,909	5,749	49
MEASURES	57,419	57,051	368	10
WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS	10,264	9,258	1,006	2
MEASURING INSTRUMENTS	489	393	96	
TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLIANCES EXAMINED, ETC.	105,830	98,611	7,219	61



Weights and Measures Department

THE necessity of insuring the accuracy of the weights and measures used in serving the public is obvious enough. What is less obvious is the wide field covered in this connection by the Weights and Measures Department, which derives its authority from the Board of Trade.

There are several Weights and Measures Acts which control the many duties of the local inspectors.

The Corporation inspectors are constantly occupied in visiting retail, wholesale and other premises to check the weight of such articles as bread, tea, sugar, milk, meat and a considerable number of other foodstuffs which are pre-packed. Last year the Department checked the weight of 27,530 articles of which 1,540 were found to be inaccurate. The weight of 5,590 bags of coal and 337 loads were also checked, and 125 inaccuracies were discovered in the former and 18 in the latter.

An annual test is made of all weights, measures and weighing instruments in use for trade throughout the City. This includes visits to retail and wholesale premises of which there are some 6,500 and also manufacturing premises of which there are nearly 2,000. All kinds of apparatus is examined including beer measures, leather measuring instruments and weighing instruments ranging from delicate chemists and jewellers balances to weighbridges of many tons capacity. Petrol pumps are also examined annually, 489 being tested during the course of the year.

The latest addition to the duties of the Department is the supervision of the conveyance of sand and ballast by weight or by measure. Certain lorries used for the conveyance of sand, etc., by measure must be accurately calibrated in cubic yards and it is one of the duties of the Department to see that this is done.

Some idea of the varied and vigilant work performed by the weights and measures inspectors for the protection of the buying public is given by the list of prosecutions, 34 in all, undertaken last year. They include such offences as "unjust scales", "short weight in coal", "short weight in bread", "short measure in beer".

AID FOR THE POOR

SINCE the 1st of April, 1930, the relief of destitution, formerly the duty of the Board of Guardians, has been one of the functions of the City Council. The Council's duties are mainly carried out by the Public Assistance Committee, whose business it is to arrange for the proper care and maintenance of all persons requiring relief in the Poor Law Institutions, which it manages. The Committee has also to administer outdoor relief to poor persons in their own homes; to arrange for the relief of the casual poor; to take care of destitute children, including the supervision of their apprenticeship in suitable occupations; and to assist the emigration of satisfactory candidates.

There are three Institutions under the control of the Committee, viz., Swain Street Institution, The Cottage Homes, Countesthorpe, and the Receiving and Scattered Homes, Leicester. Swain Street is used for the maintenance of destitute, able-bodied persons, including male and female casuels, the aged and infirm, chronic cases, and for small children up to the age of three years. Extensive improvements have been carried out in recent years, including the addition of a wing to the male infirmary block. A boiler house and work-shops have been erected, and the laundry and kitchens have been brought up-to-date by the installation of modern machinery and cooking equipment. When the proposals for the alterations to the male house quarters have been completed, the institution will then have been thoroughly modernised. Some idea of the improved conditions in these institutions since Dickensian days may be gauged from the fact that at Leicester a modern talking picture apparatus has been installed for the entertainment of the inmates.

The Cottage Homes, which are used for the care of destitute children from the age of three years upwards, are reckoned among the finest grouped cottage homes in the country. There are eight cottages with accommodation for 24 children each, two with accommodation for 16 children each, and one for babies and older children. The Homes also comprise a school, workshops, an infirmary and isolation block, and a swimming bath. A farm of 66 acres, belonging to the Committee, supplies the homes with fresh vegetables and fruit, and their entire milk requirements.

There are three Receiving Scattered Homes in the City, of which one, Mill Hill Lane, is used for all children over the age of three

years for a quarantine period prior to their transfer to the other Homes. The home for girls is at 109, St. Saviours Road, and that for boys at 170 East Park Road.

A reasonably accurate impression of the wide responsibilities of the Committee may be gained from the numbers in its care. The following figures refer to the week ending 6th May, 1939:—

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
Swain St. Institution	328	237	17	582
Cottage Homes, Countesthorpe	—	—	126	126
Receiving & Scattered Homes	—	—	36	36
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	328	237	179	744
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The number of casuals relieved during this period was 148, and the following statement gives the numbers in receipt of outdoor relief in the same week:—

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ordinary Outdoor Relief	1,056	1,748	1,057	3,861
Able-bodied Relief	72	44	118	234
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,128	1,792	1,175	4,095
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

This cost £1,418 for outdoor relief, and £85 for able-bodied relief.

The Public Assistance Committee consists of 21 Members, 14 of whom are members of the City Council, and 7 (some of whom must be women) not being members of the Council.

MARKETS DEPARTMENT

THERE was a time when Leicester largely lived on the markets and fairs, legal rights which had come down to it from Feudal times.

Leicester woke up on market days, and became very festive when the dwellers of the countryside flocked in for the two great fairs of the year, in May and October.

The fairs were the seasons for the servant hiring; so the gentry as well as the farmers came to the County town then.

Besides the usual fairs for sheep, horses, cattle and pigs, common to most market towns, Leicester had its Wool and Cheese Fairs, when hundreds of waggons rattled along its streets twice a year piled with stacks of wool; and when on two other days its Market Place was almost completely covered with pitches of cheese, the famous Leicestershire and perhaps the still more famous Stilton.

All Leicester Fairs, except those for animals, have disappeared, though its mediaeval markets have not only persisted but have in-



THE STEPS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE

creased in importance as features of the city's life. In the earliest records of the town, dating from the twelfth century frequent reference is found to the Wednesday Market and the Saturday Market.

The first was held in what was then the main Roman north-south route through the town, the old High Cross Street. It was a narrow thoroughfare, and a quaint market was straggled half-way across it, so that the Wednesday Market became a nuisance—though it must be admitted a picturesque nuisance. For a century efforts were made to regularise it and to minimise the obstruction to traffic. The Market Cross was supplanted by a single pillar, removed altogether in 1836, but the market still remained an intolerable defect in the traffic organisation of the town, and in 1884—in spite of protracted opposition—Parliamentary authority was obtained to remove the obstructing market.

Few cities that have grown to Leicester's size have preserved Open Markets. They have had to be removed as obstructions to modern traffic. Leicester Market Place is a thing of which the town is justly proud. From 1884 it has given home to the Wednesday as well as the Saturday Markets; and, as was prognosticated would be the case, this concentration of open-air sales upon one spot has led to the development of an increasing daily market.

It was at the beginning of the present century that the needs of the wholesalers of the town became clamant, and in 1902 the Markets Committee decided to erect a commodious depot from which the merchants could supply the shops of Leicester with perishable foods. At a cost of £80,000, a fine Wholesale Market was opened within easy reach of the Railway Station. Here are stands with offices for the traders, who daily bring to the city huge quantities of fruit and vegetables from all parts of the country and from abroad. Here, too, is accommodation for those who supply the fish shops of the town, and in the basement below, cold storage space of 50,000 cubic feet.

The Leicester Cattle Market serves two purposes—that of enabling local farmers to purchase store animals to be fattened on the rich pasture land of the district, and that of giving them easy opportunity to sell to the local butchers those animals which are ready for slaughter.

The Market is a good one, in that while at no great distance from the centre of the city and near the Railway Stations, it is well away from the dwelling houses. It is quite surrounded by open spaces for

resting cattle previous to the Market. Until 1871 the Market was right in the middle of the town, actually on the site which is now occupied by the Municipal Buildings and the beautiful square to which they front. From this central market the animals used to make themselves a nuisance to the surrounding stalls, which obviously no modern self-respecting city could tolerate. Fortunately the Corporation, when removal became imperative, had a very good site of its own ready to be turned into a sale ground for cattle. It lay between two main roads and in an angle formed by the L.M.S. Railway main line and one of its branches. Here the town was able to provide accommodation for all the animals likely to be brought to it. It constructed convenient pens, railway sidings, and lairages for animals arriving over-night, selling rings, and full equipment for the marketing of cattle, horses, sheep, pigs and poultry.

A scheme of reconstruction is now being carried out at the Cattle Market in order to make the market thoroughly up-to-date on the lines required by the Livestock Industries Act, 1937. This scheme, the total cost of which is approximately £30,000, is primarily intended to speed up auction sales, and includes the provision of three covered sale rings, with an ear punching pen and weighing apparatus, covered and tie-up accommodation for 80 dairy cattle, and some covered accommodation for dealers' cattle. In addition a new car park for 350 cars is being constructed, with an approach road leading to the market, which will enable a gyratory traffic system to be operated. When the scheme is completed the Leicester Market will be one of the most efficient in the country.

From the very commencement of the Market the aim of the Committee has been to make it a meat as well as a cattle centre. They erected a number of Slaughterhouses adjoining the Cattle Market, and they acquired power to prevent the erection of Slaughterhouses in other parts of the town. In 1927, as a result of representations made by the local branch of the R.S.P.C.A., the City Council adopted the model by-law which makes compulsory the use of the mechanical killer in case of practically all animals slaughtered inside the city. There is to be an extensive step forward in connection with this policy, for the City Council have approved a scheme for erecting a public abattoir on land adjoining the Cattle Market, equipped with all that is the best and most modern in slaughtering halls, cooling rooms, etc. When this building is completed Leicester will be in the happy position of having the whole of its meat prepared where it can be closely watched in the interests of public health.

GAS DEPARTMENT

GAS supply is one of the commonplace services of present-day life, and a gas tap is so easily turned on, giving an unlimited supply of light, heat and power for both domestic and industrial purposes, that we are apt to take the service given for granted without a thought as to the organisation behind this unfailing supply. Let us take a glimpse at some of the activities of this organisation.

First of all the Gas Department employees number approximately 1,150. Just under half of these men are engaged at the Gas Works, Aylestone Road and Belgrave Gate, which, incidentally, operate 24 hours every day in three shifts, gas being manufactured continuously and held in stock in the gasholders in readiness for supply when required. During the winter, these Works consume between 400-500 tons of coal daily, giving just short of eight million cubic feet of gas per day, while this production is at times increased up to ten millions per day by the manufacture of carburetted water gas.

The Works also have to cater for the supply of coke, which is made there, and for the distillation of the tar and ammoniacal products which are obtained from the coal during the process of gas making.

The Department maintains an outside staff of some 450 persons, whose duties are the maintenance of the distributory system, which carries the gas from the gasholders to the consumers' meters. The gas mains alone aggregate 666 miles, which can be compared with the distance between, say, Dover and Inverness, and there is roughly a similar mileage of service pipes connecting the mains to the houses. Additions, alterations and repairs have constantly to be made to this system.

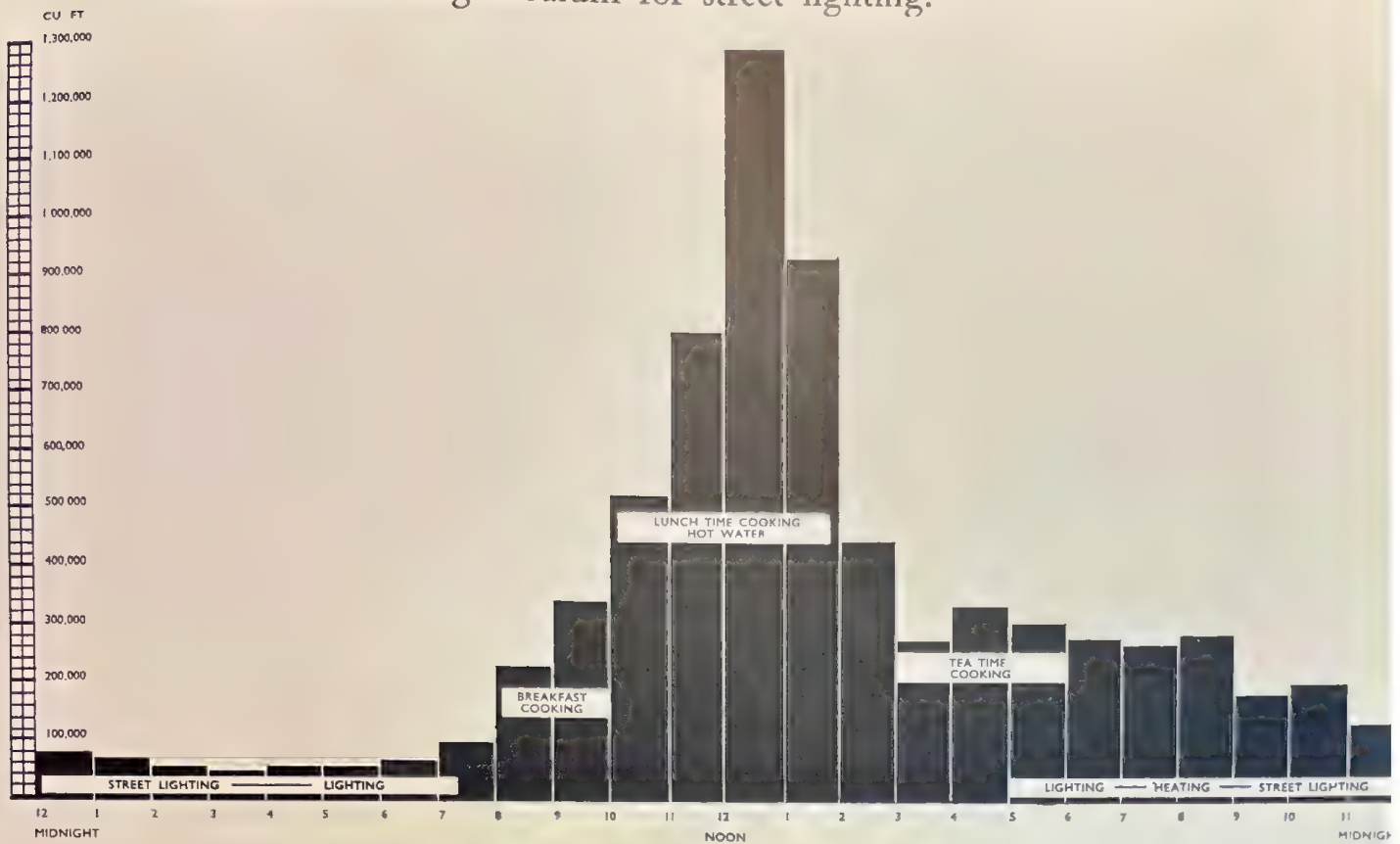
Further, there are some 95,000 gas meters fixed throughout the 145 square miles, comprising the Department's authorised area of supply. A large staff of men is continually engaged in fixing new meters, new supplies and new gas appliances, and it may not be generally known that the Department offers a free maintenance service to all gas appliances fixed in its area, whether belonging to the Department or to the individual consumer. Then, again, everyone is familiar with the gas inspectors, who daily read between 1,500 and 2,000 meters, and they together collect from slot meters over one ton of coppers, quite apart from the shillings, in a working day.

There is also the administration of the undertaking, the rendering, collection, etc., of 40,000 to 42,000 accounts, comprising gas, coke, chemical products and gasfitting bills.

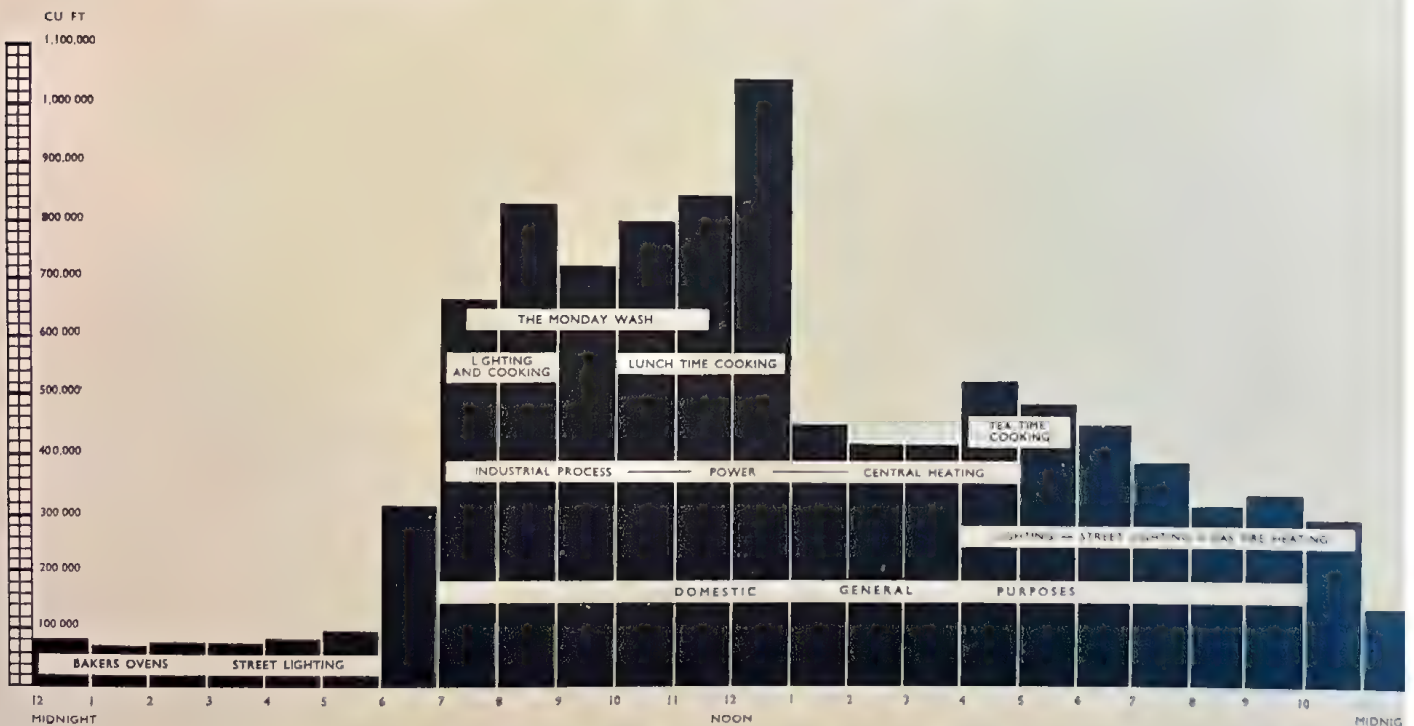
GAS DEPARTMENT

	YEAR	
COAL CARBONISED	1936-37	Tons 129,013
	1938-39	124,527
GAS MADE	1936-37	cu. ft. 2,622,695,000
	1938-39	2,627,927,000
GAS SOLD	1936-37	cu. ft. 2,557,031,528
	1938-39	2,557,260,152
COKE MADE	1936-37	Tons 89,449
	1938-39	84,252
TAR MADE	1936-37	Galls. 2,017,512
	1938-39	2,088,842
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA MADE	1936-37	Tons 1,398
	1938-39	1,220
LENGTH OF GAS MAIN	1936-37	Miles 643
	1938-39	666
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS (i.e. gas meters in use)	1936-37	93,678
	1938-39	94,843
NUMBER OF GAS COOKERS IN USE	1936-37	76,746
	1938-39	76,743
NUMBER OF GAS FIRES IN USE	1936-37	14,415
	1938-39	15,630
NUMBER OF GAS WATER HEATERS, WASHBOILERS STORAGE AND INSTANTANEOUS HEATERS IN USE	1936-37	27,243
	1938-39	29,503

This is only a broad outline of the organisation which makes it possible when turning on the gas tap, to be certain of obtaining supply, whether wanted for domestic, industrial or power purposes, or as an unfailing medium for street lighting.



SUNDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1939

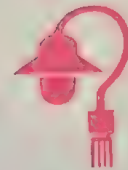


MONDAY, JANUARY 2nd, 1939

The illustrations given above show the quantities of gas sent out hour by hour from the Gas Works during the two days, Sunday, January 1st, and Monday, January 2nd, 1939. Generally speaking, the output on Sunday is for domestic purposes, while the graph for Monday shows the additional load from industry, and the increased consumption of gas in the early forenoon when "my lady" is washing. The graphs also illustrate in a striking manner the large number of consumers who cook by gas and the resultant peak load on Sunday from midday to 1 o'clock.

ELECTRICITY SOLD . . .

	UNITS SOLD 1937-8	UNITS SOLD 1938-9
LIGHTING	11,244,131	10,537,894
STREET LIGHTING	2,668,209	3,066,674
SIGNS AND LATE HOUR SHOP WINDOW LIGHTING	402,019	402,341
COMBINED DOMESTIC	62,800,311	69,404,207
COOKING AND HEATING	5,072,625	4,868,812
POWER AND FACTORY LIGHTING	57,217,566	57,933,306
TRACTION	7,946,472	7,872,842
TOTALS	147,351,333	154,086,076



Electricity



ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

THE Electricity Department distributes light, heat and power over an area of 50 square miles, containing an estimated population of 287,000, and possesses a fine power station of 99,750 K.W. giving more current to the National Grid than it takes from it.

200,000 tons of Leicestershire coal are used a year by the department.

The Department owns 14 primary sub-stations and 330 secondary sub-stations. 1,000 miles of cables have been laid in the streets.

Electrical energy is supplied to 72,500 domestic premises, over 8,000 shops and offices, and over 2,000 factories and other industrial premises. Electric power drives the trams, and illuminates the principal thoroughfares of the city, many of its streets and all outlying districts, including Birstall, Oadby, Humberstone, Evington, Stoughton, Bushby, Thurnby, Scaptoft, Barkby Thorpe Thurmaston, Beaumont Leys, Anstey Pastures, Gilroes, Glenfield, Braunstone, Lubbethorpe and Glen Parva.

The Department owns the most modern showroom in the city and a very attractive cookery demonstration theatre, where talking film demonstrations are occasionally given. The administrative offices of the Department, together with new showrooms, are in the Charles Street Offices.

By efficient co-operation and administration of the undertaking it has been possible to make appreciable concessions by way of reduced tariffs to both power and domestic users, while the popularity of electrical energy for domestic use may be gauged by the fact that 22,000 cookers are hired out by the undertaking.

The chart on the opposite page gives details of units of electricity sold during the financial years 1937-8 and 1938-9.

CHART SHOWING ACTIVITIES OF CITY TRANSPORT

GENERAL MANAGER
AND ENGINEER

PASSENGER TRAFFIC OPERATION OF
170 TRAMCARS—ROUTE MILEAGE 21 MILES
115 BUSES—ROUTE MILEAGE 38 MILES

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENTS

MAINTENANCE OF ROLLING STOCK

TRAMCARS

Body building, repairs and painting.
Damage repairs.
Truck rebuilding and re-wheeling.
Electrical equipment repairs.
Trolley head manufacture.
Tramcar cleaning, overhauling, oiling & greasing.
Overhead and Section Box maintenance and renewal.
Automatic Points.

MOTOR BUSES

General overhauls and docking.
Unit overhauls. Damage repairs.
Grinding, resleeving and machining.
Body maintenance, trimming and painting.
Tyre repairs. Cleaning vehicles.
Petrol tanks, wings and general panel beating.
Mechanical School and teaching of drivers.

GENERAL ENGINEERING

Repair and maintenance of Permanent Way.
Design and supervision of constructional work.
Control of Drawing Office.
Preparation of Air Raid Precaution Scheme for Department.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL

All revenue. Costing.
Wages compilation and payment.
Superannuation.
Stores and Ticket Office control.
Traffic returns.
Financial records.
Preparation of final accounts.

COMPENSATION

Investigation and settlement of claims.

PURCHASING

Examination of requisitions.
Obtaining of tenders.
Ordering materials.
Contracts.
Insurance.
Passes.
Scrap Sales.

TRAFFIC

Preparation, instituting & supervision of Services.
Engagement of Staff.
Ticket supervision.
Dealing with suggestions & complaints from public.
Maintenance of discipline among Traffic Staff.
Provision of uniforms.
Preparation of cases for Courts (Traffic & Justice).
Issue of public notices.
Application of Road Traffic Acts to local requirements.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

NEARLY eighty years have passed since the first public transport vehicle—a horse-drawn omnibus—made its appearance in the ancient Borough of Leicester.

Within a few years a company obtained permission to lay a tramway track from the Town Centre to Belgrave village, and in 1874 single-deck horse-drawn tramcars were in operation. An experiment with the steam traction tramcar failed to gain the public approval and the idea was abandoned.

The next important step forward was the acquisition of the undertaking by the Corporation in 1901. At the close of the year 1904 the last horse-drawn tramcar disappeared from the streets, and a system of electric traction was provided with 99 tramcars, soon to be increased to 140, and running over 19 miles of track.

The City population at this time was 232,000. An interesting digression can be made here, in comparing the then population with the latest population figures and passengers carried.

1905	Population	232,000	Passengers carried	26,000,000
1938	„	262,900	„	„ 75,800,000

Progress was now steadily maintained until 1924, when a new era was opened, with the purchase of six single deck, petrol-driven buses. The experiment was immediately successful and eight double-deck canopy-covered buses were soon in service. Development continued apace, and the movement of population, brought about by the great municipal housing estates of Saffron Lane, Braunstone and elsewhere, with the growing fashion of modern suburban house building, demonstrated the eminent suitability of this new form of transport for speed, comfort, safety and flexibility.

The City Council has decided to replace the tramways by motor-bus services, and this is gradually being done. At the present time, the fleets consist of 170 electric tramcars running over 21 miles of track, and 115 buses, the majority being the up-to-date powerful oil-fuel driven type, operating 38 miles of omnibus routes.

There is a large and still increasing demand for trams and buses for private hire.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1938

MOTOR OMNIBUSES

MILEAGE OF ROUTES 34.083 MILES

GROSS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	£295,781 . 9 . 7
TRAFFIC REVENUE	£177,119 . 2 . 2
TOTAL REVENUE	£177,944 . 8 . 6
WORKING EXPENSES AND SPECIAL EXPENDITURE	£160,283 .14 . 1
INTEREST ON ADVANCES FROM CONSOLIDATED LOANS FUND	£2,895 . 0 . 0
ANNUAL REPAYMENT TO CONSOLIDATED LOANS FUND	£8,638 . 5 . 0
BUS MILES	3,184,056
PASSENGERS CARRIED	29,015,345
PERCENTAGE OF WORKING EXPENSES TO RECEIPT	90
AVERAGE TRAFFIC REVENUE PER BUS MILE	13.350d.
AVERAGE WORKING EXPENSES PER BUS MILE	12.020d.
AVERAGE FARE PAID PER PASSENGER	1.465d.
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS PER BUS MILE	9.113
TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS USED AT GARAGE AND OFFICES	200,293
NUMBER OF OMNIBUSES IN STOCK	111
TOTAL AMOUNT OF REPAYMENTS TO CONSOLIDATED LOANS FUND	£30,680 . 0 . 0

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1938

MILEAGE
OF TRACK

SINGLE			DOUBLE			TOTAL		
Miles	Fur.	Yds.	Miles	Fur.	Yds.	Miles	Fur.	Yds.
1	2	188	20	1	104	21	4	72

TRAM CARS

GROSS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	£844,214 .11 . 1
TRAFFIC REVENUE	£268,996 . 0 . 8
TOTAL REVENUE	£274,959 .18 . 8
WORKING EXPENSES AND SPECIAL EXPENDITURE	£252,765 . 2 . 8
INTEREST ON ADVANCES FROM CONSOLIDATED LOANS FUND	£6,212 . 0 . 0
ANNUAL PAYMENT TO CONSOLIDATED LOANS FUND	£19,759 . 0 . 0
CAR MILES	4,177,697
PASSENGERS CARRIED	46,827,718
TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS USED FOR TRACTION	7,927,738
TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS USED AT DEPOTS AND OFFICES FOR RAIL GRINDING, ETC.	446,644
NUMBER OF UNITS USED PER CAR MILE	1.90
PERCENTAGE OF WORKING EXPENSES TO RECEIPTS	88
AVERAGE TRAFFIC REVENUE PER CAR MILE	15.453d.
AVERAGE TRAFFIC REVENUE PER MILE OF SINGLE TRACK	£6,446 .17 . 7
AVERAGE TOTAL REVENUE PER CAR MILE	15.796d.
AVERAGE WORKING EXPENSES PER CAR MILE EXCLUDING POWER COST	12.447d.
AVERAGE WORKING EXPENSES PER CAR MILE INCLUDING POWER COST	13.855d.
AVERAGE DISTANCE PER THREE-HALFPENNY FARE	1.47 miles
AVERAGE FARE PAID PER PASSENGER	1.379d.
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS PER CAR MILE	11.209
NUMBER OF CARS IN STOCK	172
TOTAL AMOUNT OF REPAYMENTS TO CONSOLIDATED LOANS FUND	£393,136 .11 . 1
AMOUNT OF RESERVE FUND	£48,143 .19 . 9

WATER UNDERTAKING

THE water supply of the City of Leicester, like that of many of our large cities, has had a varied history. It is possible that the Roman settlement of Ratae, on the site of which Leicester now stands, was publicly supplied with water. Ancient water pipes have been found when excavating for new mains, many being made of earthenware surrounded by lime concrete. The house or other connections were cast lead pipe cemented into special earthenware connecting pipes. These are believed to be seventeenth century work. The extent of this system is not known, but there is ample evidence that the town was chiefly supplied by draw wells and pump wells until 1841, when the population had risen to 50,806. Owing to the increased population and the demand for water, and to the fact that some of the existing sources of supply had become unsatisfactory, a company was formed to investigate the water supplies in the district, and an application was made to Parliament for powers to construct the Thornton Reservoir and Works.

The Thornton waterworks were completed in 1854.

The supply of pure water was greatly appreciated and the "water population" rapidly increased. The company, finding that their resources were becoming again exhausted, made application to Parliament and obtained an Act in 1866 for the construction of the Cropston Reservoir. These works were completed and opened in 1870.

The whole undertaking was acquired by the Corporation in 1878, when the water population was 100,172 persons and the consumption per head per day for all purposes was 25.23 gallons. At that time when very little of the city's sewage was water-borne and when a bath was not considered an absolute necessity in every house, this was undoubtedly a very high consumption per head, and pointed to a large amount of unnecessary waste. The Corporation, therefore, passed by-laws and regulations and established a system of waste inspection, the effect of these measures being to reduce the consumption per head per day from 25.23 gallons in 1878 to 16.24 in 1893.

In 1894 the Swithland Reservoir works were completed. The growth of the city at this time was so fast that in 1898, only four years after the completion of Swithland reservoir, it was found necessary to seek further Parliamentary powers in order to obtain a supply from

WATER ORGANISATION CHART . . .

WATER ENGINEER AND MANAGER

ENGINEERING

Sources of Supply:

Thornton, Cropston and Swithland Watersheds and Derwent Valley Water Board.
Inspection of Watersheds and Derwent Main.
Afforestation and control of sewerage schemes on gathering grounds.

GENERAL

Telephone Headquarters

Ordering departmental requirements and checking accounts. Correspondence. Preparation of Specifications and Contracts. Byelaws and Regulations for prevention of waste, misuse, etc. Testing and repair of valves and meters. Testing of fittings. Blacksmith's shop. Property maintenance. Inspection of water fittings and new supplies.

FINANCE

Applications for New Supplies. Domestic Meter Building, etc. Assessing charges for water. Costing new mains and repairs. Costing rechargeable works. Analysing expenditure. Booking domestic charges. Booking meter charges. Booking new service charges. Salaries and wages. Annual Balance Sheet.

STORAGE

Thornton, Cropston & Swithland Reservoirs. Inspection in accordance with Safety of Reservoirs Act. Pumping plants at Cropston and Swithland. Steam boilers and engines. Filtration of all four sources and sterilization of local sources.

DISTRIBUTION

Trunk mains with Automatic and control valves to ten service reservoirs. Audible recorders of depth and telephone apparatus. Electrical booster pumps. Bulk supplies to Nuneaton, Quorn, Castle Donington R.D.C. and Willoughby Waterless. Main laying gangs for extensions, relaying, and repairs and transport of men and materials. Service laying gangs. Inspection for waste and misuse. Rewashing of taps. Call Book reports and repairs. Analysis of water—chemical and bacteriological.

the River Derwent in Derbyshire. Other towns sought similar powers and many conferences took place. Ultimately, an arrangement was arrived at, whereby a joint Bill for obtaining Derwent Valley water was laid before the House. This Bill, which in due course became law, provided for a scheme under which the water from the upper reaches of the Rivers Derwent and Ashop were apportioned amongst the four Corporations of Leicester, Derby, Nottingham and Sheffield, provision also being made for Derby and Nottingham Counties. Leicester is the pre-dominant partner with a share of 35.72 per cent.

Two masonry dams were constructed and two reservoirs formed in the Derwent Valley with a combined capacity of 4,100,000,000 gallons. These, together with the various aqueducts, formed the first portion of the works, which were completed in 1912. Not many years later Sheffield, and then Nottingham, gave notice to the Board that they required all the water to which they were entitled from the whole scheme. The Board had, therefore, immediately to proceed with further works to supply the quantities needed. The second portion of the works, completed in 1927, consists of a tunnel from the Ashop Valley to the Derwent Valley, turning the water from the River Ashop into the Derwent Reservoir.

Early in 1934, Leicester and Derby gave notice that they required their full shares and so the third portion, the building of the Ladybower Dam up to a level of 128 feet above the level of the stream, is now in course of construction. This reservoir will have a capacity of 5,500,000,000 gallons.

The area of Leicester's authorized limits of supply is 111,866 acres (the area within the city's boundaries being 16,979 acres) and 690 miles of mains are in use, supplying 106,400 houses. In addition to supplying water within the authorized area, a supply in bulk is also given to the Borough of Nuneaton, and to parts of Barrow-on-Soar and Castle Donington Rural Districts. The total population supplied is now estimated to be 402,726.

BURIAL GROUNDS

FIVE Municipal Cemeteries are controlled by the City Council. The first, at Welford Road, was opened in 1849, followed by Belgrave in 1881, Gilroes and the Crematorium in 1902, and Saffron Hill in 1931. These cemeteries are suitably cloaked with a park-like effect, and represent the resting-places of 262,000 past citizens. The average number of interments per annum is 3,250 and cremations 230. Gilroes cemetery takes the main interments, Welford Road having exhausted its provision of land for new grave spaces. Belgrave cemetery is a parish burial ground; and Saffron Hill cemetery takes the form of a semi-lawn type cemetery. Welford Road contains $30\frac{1}{2}$ acres, Belgrave $5\frac{1}{2}$, Gilroes 44, and Saffron Hill $41\frac{3}{4}$, making a total of $121\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

The Crematorium at Gilroes, which was opened in 1902, was remodelled in 1937. The apparatus is modern and operated by gas, and an additional gas apparatus is under construction. Niches and memorial tablets in columbaria form are provided, and there is a Garden of Remembrance where, in the glade, the mode of scattering cremated remains may take place. The costs of this modern and hygienic method are low, and from the Superintendent at Gilroes Cemetery, Groby Road, can be obtained copies of the illustrated brochure, containing full information.



CHAPEL BUILDINGS AT GILROES.

CORPORATION HALLS

Available to let for various functions and attractions.



DE MONTFORT HALL—Seating 3,700.

Enquirers are advised to obtain a copy of the scale of charges and conditions of letting of Hall, Refreshment Room, Organ, Curtain, Piano, Portable Platform, Cooking Facilities, Outdoor Band enclosure, etc., from:

THE CITY TREASURER, TOWN HALL. *Telephone 20201*

LANCASTER HALL, FIRE STATION—Seating 500.



Enquiries should be directed to:

THE CHIEF OFFICER, FIRE BRIGADE,
CENTRAL FIRE STATION,
Telephone 22222

CORN EXCHANGE HALL, MARKET PLACE—Seating 650.



Enquiries should be directed to:

THE MARKETS' SUPERINTENDENT, HALFORD STREET.
Telephone 58862.



CORN EXCHANGE HALL

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

AIR RAID Precautions are now one of the most important responsibilities of the City Council. At the present time they are delegated to an Emergency Committee of three members.

The Chief Officer is the Controller, the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, whose duties are defined by the Home Office as follows:—

In time of war, the A.R.P. Controller is responsible for ensuring that the resources of the various air raid precautions services coming within his scope are employed efficiently and to the best advantage. For this purpose the Controller should—

- (i) ensure that the various services co-operate together;
- (ii) give major executive decisions, when any of the services coming within his scope are in operation, if a broad general decision is required on the manner in which the local resources should be employed;
- (iii) ensure co-ordination with services such as the police or other local services which are outside the Controller's province, but are concerned with Civil Defence;
- (iv) ensure co-operation with neighbouring authorities in carrying out any arrangements for the reinforcement of any air raid general precaution services which may be in need of assistance. If the area for which an A.R.P. Controller is responsible is within a Group for mutual assistance purposes, appeals for assistance will be made according to the procedure which has been settled for the Group;
- (v) carry out any instructions given by the Government or by the Regional Commissioner.

Many of the Chief officers of the Council have direct responsibility for A.R.P. Service, e.g., the Chief Constable for Air Raid Wardens, the Medical Officer of Health for Medical or First-Aid Services, the City Surveyor for construction of Shelters, Rescue Parties, etc.

Several thousand whole-time and part-time volunteers are employed in the A.R.P. Services of the City in addition to a large number of the staff of all Corporation Departments who are engaged in A.R.P. work and the personnel employed at A.R.P. Headquarters, 24 Halford Street.

A small handbook—"Air Raid Precautions in Leicester"—has been issued to every house in the City. This handbook gives essential information. Further advice can be obtained at any Air Raid Warden's Post.

Recent literature issued by H.M. Government for guidance in A.R.P. measures for Domestic, Commercial, and Factory premises, and other A.R.P. matters is available for reference at the Public Libraries in the city and the Information Bureau, Horsefair Street.

The aim of the A.R.P. organisation is to minimize loss of life and property in aerial warfare and to maintain the morale and discipline of the people. The principal measures taken to achieve this end are summarised as follows:—

1. Shelters.

After much consideration, H.M. Government have decided to rely on shallow shelters which, it is believed, will give complete protection at distances of 50 ft. and more from the explosion of a H.E. bomb. Private Householders within an income limit of £250 (£50 extra for each child in excess of 2) are to receive shelters free. Normally these will consist of steel shelters, in other cases basements will be strengthened or other protection given. Public shelters are being provided in the central areas in basements of business premises and covered trenches. (The Education Committee have made large provision of trenches and other arrangements for the protection of schoolchildren). The responsibility of providing shelters in factories and business premises for employees rests on the employer. Questions relating to shelters are dealt with by the City Surveyor's A.R.P. Engineering Department, St. Nicholas Street.

2. Protection of Public Buildings.

Several million sandbags have already been received in the city and careful surveys have been made to enable steps to be taken to ensure the safety of important public buildings.

3. Warning and Information.

Sirens will effectively warn the city of the approach of enemy aeroplanes and the end of the Raid. A.R. Wardens co-operate in this duty and have full information as to the procedure of calling upon the Medical and other services.

4. Medical Services.

First Aid Parties with Ambulances and stretcher bearers will be needed to aid casualties. First Aid Posts and Mobile Posts with

the necessary personnel and equipment, are being arranged. By the increase of beds in the Hospital and the affiliation of County Institutions, about 5,000 beds will be available.

5. Rescue Parties.

High Explosive bombs are likely to be the main form of attack. In addition to their direct effect, the dangers from splinters and falling debris from buildings will call for the services of specially picked men for rescue purposes and shoring-up or demolishing dangerous buildings.

6. Auxiliary Fire Services.

Incendiary bombs may be used on a large scale, causing numerous fires. The normal Fire Brigade and water supply would be inadequate to deal with such an emergency. Patrols with light equipment, therefore, will patrol the streets at short intervals, supplemented by heavier equipment and pumping apparatus. The River, Canal, Water Storage Tanks, and other sources, will supplement the water supply.

7. Anti-Gas measures.

The Government have provided Gas Masks which have been delivered by Air Raid Wardens to every house in the City. Enquiries concerning them should be made to the Police Headquarters, Charles Street. After contact with gas, cleansing is required. Stations are being prepared for this purpose and Decontamination Stations, which will deal with vehicles and materials. Squads with special protective clothing will cleanse the streets and buildings.

8. Care and Custody of Children out of School hours.

The teachers of the City, assisted by members of the Women's Voluntary Services patrol the districts where children are likely to be present in numbers, to direct them to a suitable shelter in the event of an air raid.

9. Damaged Areas.

Arrangements have been made to house temporarily any whose home might be destroyed or damaged.

Application should be made to the Housing Department, Charles Street, for the temporary repair of damaged buildings.

This description will give an indication of the extent of the activities of A.R.P. Services in the City. These services require many thousands of voluntary workers to be fully staffed. Further enrolments are urgently needed. Enquiries should be made at the A.R.P. Office, Halford Street.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES, 1938-39 & 1939-40

Estimated Rateable Value of the City at 1st April, 1939 £2,068,000
(Ditto 1938—£2,007,000)

Estimated Produce of a General Rate of 1d. in the £, after making provision for Compounding Allowances, Voids, etc., and Cost of Collection £8,085
(Ditto 1938-39—£7,890)

Estimate for 1938-39	Probable for 1938-39		Committee, etc.	Total Rate Levy	Estimate for 1939-40	
	Amount	Increase + or decrease—compared with Estimate			Amount	Increase + or decrease—compared with Estimate for previous year
1. £	2. £	3. £	4. EXPENDITURE	5.	6. £	7. £
105,170	102,370	— 2,800	City Farms	1/1½	108,985	+ 3,815
392,527*	395,512*	+ 2,985	Education	4/2	404,520*	+ 11,723
26,405	25,545	— 860	Estate and Burial Grounds	2d.	16,505	— 9,900
71,975	63,485	— 8,490	Finance	9¼d.	75,280	+ 3,305
183,240	183,120	— 120	Health	2/0¾	197,165	+ 13,925
216,810	202,330	— 14,480	Highway and Sewerage	2/0½	197,750	— 19,060
56,535	53,920	— 2,615	Housing	6¾d.	54,415	— 2,120
34,295	32,250	— 2,045	Mental Deficiency	4¼d.	34,600	+ 305
45,160	43,675	— 1,485	Museum and Libraries	5¾d.	46,475	+ 1,315
55,435	55,480	+ 45	Parks and Recreation Grounds	6¾d.	54,290	— 1,145
30,665	30,855	+ 190	Parliamentary and Gen. Purposes	4½d.	36,005	+ 5,340
7,900	4,500	— 3,400	do. A.R.P. (General & Fire)	1d.	8,100	+ 200
203,825	199,840	— 3,985	Public Assistance	2/2½	214,455	+ 10,630
2,945	2,910	— 35	Publicity and Development	¾d.	3,035	+ 90
4,520	4,640	+ 120	Rating and Valuation	¾d.	5,480	+ 960
125,800	128,410	+ 2,610	Sanitary and Baths	1/3½	122,665	— 3,135
2,610	2,435	— 175	Town Planning	¼d.	2,400	— 210
139,710	136,145	— 3,565	Watch	1/5¾	43,420	+ 3,710
7,890	7,890	.....	Grant to University College	1d.	8,085	+ 195
.....	.....	.....	Assessment	½d.	1,010*	+ 1,010
£1,713,417	£1,675,312	— £38,105	TOTAL EXPENDITURE .....	.....	£1,734,370	+ £20,953
£	£	£	INCOME		£	£
3,705	6,030	+ 2,325	Markets	5d.	5,525	+ 1,820
56,000	56,000	.....	Income Tax recoverable by set-off	6¼d.	51,000	— 5,000
237,939	237,939	.....	General Exchequer Grant	2/5½	235,939	— 2,000
7,450	7,120	— 330	Local Taxation Licences	7d.	7,000	— 450
73,724	72,669	— 1,055	Balance from previous year	6¾d.	49,246	— 24,478
£378,818	£379,758	+ £940	TOTAL INCOME .....	.....	£348,710	— £30,108
£1,334,599	£1,295,554	— £39,045	TOTAL NET REQUIREMENTS .....	.....	£1,385,660	+ £51,061
£	£	£	Product of Rate (less cost of collection) 1938-39@14/2; 1939-40@14/4 Less Differential Rating Allowances (City Extension)		£	£
1,341,300	1,351,500	+ 10,200	.....	.....	1,390,620	+ 49,320
6,800	6,700	— 100	.....	.....	5,400	— 1,400
£1,334,500	£1,344,800	+ £10,300	NET RATE PROCEEDS .....	.....	£1,385,220	+ £50,720
Dr. £99	Cr. £49,246	+ Cr. £49,345	Surplus (Cr.) or Deficiency (Dr.) .....	.....	Dr. £440	+ Dr. £341

*Not the net requirements for the year but a sum equal to the proceeds of the rate poundage for this Committee

Education Committee's net expenditure—

Estimate 1938-39, £401,678; Probable £402,913, Increase £1,235.

Estimate 1939-40, £409,388; Increase over previous estimate £7,710.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

As time goes on the statistics in this handbook will in some instances become out-of-date. Following is a list of annual reports published which can be consulted for the most recent information. They can be obtained from the Departments concerned, or inspected at the Central Reference Library.

1. Abstract and Epitomes of Accounts.
(City Treasurer's Department).
2. Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.
3. City Mental Hospital.
4. Mental Deficiency Department.
5. Education Department.
- 5a. Annual Report of School Medical Officer.
- 5b. Museums and Art Gallery.
- 5c. Public Libraries.
6. Police (Chief Constable's Report).
7. Fire Brigade (Chief Officer's Report).
8. Lighting Department.
9. Electricity Department.
10. Gas Department.
11. Transport Department.
12. Water Department.
13. Sanitary and Baths Departments.
14. Weights and Measures Department.
15. Public Assistance.
16. Derwent Valley Water Board.

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